Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1901. PRICE TWO CENTS.

REMEMBER

That our assortment of White Enamel and Brass Bedsteads is the largest to be found in Newport.

A. C. TITUS COMPANY.

BALDWIN APPLES

85c. per bushel.

J. A. & H. H. Barker, 346 & 348 Thames St.

AMERICANS CONDEMNED.

Their Policy in China Criticised by Missionaries and Foreigners.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Jan. 15.—A letter from Miss Mary L. Burnham, M. D., missionary in China, to her home here says the American policy in China is being severely criticised by the missionaries and resident foreigners in China. The Americans are condemned severely for allowing the English to go to Pao Ting Fu to avenge the murder of American missionaries, among them Misses Gould and Morrill of Portland. "All is quiet here now," Miss Burnham writes, "but it is felt among English and German circles that there will be an attempt off the allies at Pekin from supplies."

VIGILANCIA AGROUND.

Pounding on a Reef But in No Immediate Danger.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—Ward line steamer Vigilancia is aground off the banks of Los Colorados, about 100 miles westward of Havana. The Vigilancia was on her way from Vera Cruz, January 10, for Progresso, Havana, and New York. She has 53 passengers on board and is commanded by Captain Reynolds.

She struck early yesterday morning during a fog, six miles from the mainland. Word of the disaster reached her agents here last night. The steamer is fast on the reefs and is pounding in the norther which is blowing. She is in no immediate danger, however.

Steamer Orizaba (Captain Leighton, from New York January 9 for Havana), with two tugs and lighters, has been sent to the assistance of the Vigilancia. The latter is resting in 11 feet of water forward and 14 feet aft. No difficulty is expected in transferring her passengers and in unloading her freight.

The Vigilancia is of 2,331 tons net register. She was built in 1890 at Chester, Penn., and is owned by the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company (James E. Ward & Co.) of New York.

ITS EMBLEMS SYMBOLICAL.

Flag of the Sultan of Sulu on Exhibition in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Adjutant General Corbin has received a curiosity from the Philippines in the form of the flag of the Sultan of Sulu. It was forwarded by Major O. J. Sweet of the Twenty-third infantry, now stationed on the island of Jolo. The flag is oblong, about four by five feet. It has a red ground bordered with white ruffles and ornamented with various designs, including a black field with five white stars and a kris and spear (Moro weapons) in white, over which is a strip of black. It is described as the flag of the Mohammedans of the Sulu archipelago and each feature of it is symbolical. The first stars represents religious knowledge, the second star prayers, the third star indulgence money, the fourth star tithes, and the fifth star pilgrimage to Mecca. The centre star contains Arabic letters in black, denoting the flag of the Sultan of Sulu. The stars further represent the five provinces of the Sultan—Basilan, Jolo, the Siassi group, the Tawi Tawi group and Borneo and Paluwan (Paragua.) The red ground of the flag represents the subjects of the Sultan, the Moro weapons strength and war, the black top border the Moro chiefs, and the black ground for the stars the goodness of the Mohammedan religion. The flag was displayed in the adjutant general's office and attracted considerable attention.

AGED BICYCLIST KILLED.

Two New Bedford Fast Drivers Held for Manslaughter.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 15.—Alfred Denige, alias Alfred Lavoie, and Gustave A. Braunlich were arraigned in the Third district court here this morning, on a charge of manslaughter. The charge developed from a fatal accident yesterday in which Alfred Lebrecque, nearly 70 years old, was the victim. Mr. Lebrecque, in spite of his years, was a devotee of the bicycle. He was riding his wheel on Coggeshall street when the two young men, who were driving, collided with him. Mr. Lebrecque was rendered unconscious and died in a few minutes after the accident. The police view the occurrence in a serious light, and charge that the men's recklessness and fast driving are responsible for the aged victim's death. Denige and Braunlich pleaded not guilty, and their cases were continued until tomorrow for a hearing. Each is held in $10,000 bail.

GAINING STRENGTH DAILY.

Everythings Points to the President's Speedy Recovery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The President passed a good night. He is daily gaining strength and everything points to a speedy recovery. He is attending to more business than at any time since his illness, but does not expect to go into his office for several days yet.

Alvord's Sentence Postponed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., who pleaded guilty last week to stealing $620,000 from the First National Bank, was to have been sentenced by Judge Thomas in the United States circuit court today but on the application of his counsel Judge Thomas postponed the sentence till tomorrow.

Tin Plate Dividend.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The directors of the American Tin Plate Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent on the common stock, payable quarterly.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Glasgow, Jan. 14, Laurentine, from New York.

London, Jan. 14, Minneapolis, from New York.

New York, Jan. 14, Marquette, from London.

New York, Jan. 15, Norge, from Copenhagen.

New York, Jan. 15, Spaarndam, from Rotterdam.

Boston, Jan. 15, Turcoman, from Liverpool.

January 8, 1901.

CARPETS BY THE YARD.

We are offering the following well-known grades of carpet at the lowest possible rate to make room for our spring stock:

Tapestry, 40c., 45c., 50c. and 63c. a yard
Tapestry Brussels, 45c., 75c. and 98c. a yard
Velvet, - - - - - 75c. a yard
Wilton Velvet, - - - $1.03 a yard

Kazanjian & Co.

140, 142 & 144 Bellevue Avenue.

Second Edition.

GOING EASTWARD.

Beyer's Whole Force of Boers Crosses the Kaalfontein.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Reporting to the war office under date of Pretoria, January 14, Lord Kitchener says:

"Beyer's whole force crossed the railway near Kaalfontein, January 12, making to the east.

"There are no important changes in the positions in the colonies. Several small parties appear to be returning to the Orange River Colony. Some Cape rebels, who accompanied a commando into the colony, have surrendered."

THREATENS TO SHOOT THE AUTHOR.

Dewet Angered by the Distribution of a Book Urging Peace.

KROONSTAD, Orange River Colony, Jan. 14.—The success of the burgher peace commission in distributing among the Republicans Paul Botha's book, "From Boer to Boer," has infuriated General Dewet, who it is reported swears he will shoot the author at the first opportunity.

The refuge camp is now occupied by 2,000 persons. Another is being formed at Rhenoster.

Supplies of all kinds in the towns are shortening daily.

The Boers are most active northward and also in the direction of Lindley. Various commands appear to be joining General Dewet to the southward.

MORE MEN AND HORSES.

British Reinforcements to be Sent to South Africa.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—There is a good deal of uncertainty as to the exact intentions of the government in regard to the question of re-inforcements for South Africa, says the Tribune's London correspondent. The announcement that the enrolment of Baden-Powell's police force had been abandoned is officially contradicted. It is now stated that in addition to the constabulary the war office intends to dispatch to the Cape 5,000 men to strengthen the imperial yeomanry, which as a fighting body has been seriously weakened. It is expected that, without counting these police recruits, a few weeks' time will see more than 10,000 fresh British troops in the field. The question of mounts is also being dealt with, and horses are now, it is understood, being sent to South Africa at the rate of about 8,000 a month.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION NEEDED.

Annexation Did Not Make Customs Laws Apply to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—At today's session Solicitor General Richards made reply to Mr. Smith's argument in the Hawaiian insular case, now in hearing before the United States Supreme Court. In that case, he said, it was obviously the intention of Congress, as soon as practicable, to make the territory a part of the United States for legislative purposes, so that the revenue and commercial laws which apply in the United States should operate there. "But," he went on, "before these laws could be put in operation in the Hawaiian islands it was necessary that a period of preparation should intervene after the passage of the resolution of annexation. July 7, 1898, when the annexation resolution was passed, there were no customs laws of the United States in operation in Hawaii and no customs officers of the United States there. The customs laws of Hawaii were in force and they were the only laws of that character. It is obvious, therefore, that if the resolution of annexation immediately abrogated the customs laws of the islands the territory would have been left without customs laws, open to the ships of the world.

"If, then, the resolution of annexation threw open the ports of Hawaii to the world, at the same time, according to the contention of opposing counsel, it threw open the ports of the United States to ships coming from Hawaii. The effect of this would have been to give an open door through Hawaii into our ports. We could not inquire, when goods came into the United States from Hawaii, whether they had been brought into Hawaii as an entrepot to the United States."

Mr. Richards argued that this sort of thing could not be permitted and expressed the opinion that if Congress had believed that such a consequence would ensue the resolution of annexation would not have passed when it did, or until arrangements could have been made to put in operation our customs and commerce regulations immediately. So far as customs matters are concerned evidently the islands were not to be deemed a part of the United States for customs purposes until Congress should further legislate on the matter by a law extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the islands.

In conclusion, Mr. Richards said: "In the annexation resolution it was expressly provided that the customs regulations of Hawaii should continue until Congress should extend the customs laws of the United States to the islands. It was not until the passage of the act of April 30, 1900, that the islands became a part of the United States for customs purposes, by the extension of our laws to them."

LAWRENCE SUSPENDS PAYMENT.

Republican Members of the Council Refuse to Attend Meetings.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 15.—The deadlock in the city government is causing great inconvenience in municipal affairs. The city treasurer was compelled to suspend payment today on account of the fact of no appropriation having been passed. The city solicitor is preparing a petition to present to the supreme court to compel the attendance of Republican councilmen at the meetings of that body. The city government is evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats. The Republicans claim that, as no legislation can be passed if party lines are followed, there is no use in their attending the meetings.

FIVE VOTES TO SPARE.

Claim Made by the Advocates of Senator Quay's Election.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 15.—That Colonel M. S. Quay will be elected United States Senator today by the Pennsylvania legislature is conceded by the leaders of the opposition. The house and senate will vote separately at 11 o'clock this afternoon and there is no reason to believe that Mr. Quay will not receive a majority vote in each body. The two houses will meet in joint session at noon tomorrow to canvass the vote and declare an election. Attorney General Elkin and other lieutenants of Mr. Quay predict that his combined vote will be at least 132, or five more than necessary to a choice.

SENATOR FRYE ENDORSED.

Only Fourteen Votes Cast Against Him in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 15.—The principal work of the session of the legislature this forenoon was the election of a United States Senator. In the house Senator William P. Frye, Republican, received 107 votes and Swazey M. Staples, Democrat, 13. In the senate Mr. Frye received 21 and Mr. Staples 1. The joint convention will meet tomorrow to endorse the work of the two bodies.

BURNHAM THE CHOICE.

Secures the Full Republican Vote in New Hampshire.

CONCORD N. H., Jan. 15.—Both houses of the New Hampshire legislature voted for United States Senator today. In the senate the vote was: Henry E. Burnham, 22; Charles F. Stone, 1. In the house: Henry E. Burnham, 279; Charles F. Stone, 83; Henry M. Baker, 1. The two houses will meet in joint convention at noon tomorrow to declare the election.

Mahany to Contest a Congressional Seat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Rowland B. Mahany has served formal notice on Representative Ryan that his election as a member of the Fifty-seventh Congress will be contested. The alleged grounds for the contest are bribery, political intimidation and transportation of election returns. Ryan's plurality was 316.

Wrecked by a Defective Air Brake.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 15.—Freight train No. 213, on the Boston & Maine railroad, bound north, was partly wrecked at Penacook late last night. Four cars were derailed and Conductor John Tracey, who was in the saloon car, was severely injured. John Parsons, brakeman, was also badly shaken up. The cause of the accident was a defective air brake.

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Modern and Antique FURNITURE.

Upholstering in All Its Branches.

Packing Furniture, Crockery and Chinwaare a specialty.

Continuance of Discount Sale.

Wm. Sherman & Co.,

135 & 137 Thames Street,

Beg to remind the people of Newport that many bargains will be placed upon their counters for the coming week.

Good Merchandise. Low Prices.

SPECIAL SALE OF DRESS MATERIALS.

CUTAWAYS.

The stylish vicuna makes up well, to wear all the year 'round.

COMMERFORD,

TAILOR,

218 Thames Street.

Packages of FINE CIGARS!

Brunswick's, 12 in a box, $1; 25 in a box, $1.75 to $3.

Cosmopole, 25 in a box, $1.50.

83's, P.O. Square and Bossy, 25 in a box, $1.

Smokers' Articles of All Kinds.

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,

306 THAMES STREET.

Amalgamated Copper

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

E. L. DOUCETTE & CO.

Direct wire to Towle & Fitzgerald, Members of New York & Boston Stock Exchange.

Annual Reduction Sale!

Entire Stock of Broken Lots at

Reduced Prices.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES ST. 208

Roger & Gallet's

Handkerchief Extracts

IN FANCY BOXES.

Powell's Superior Toilet Cologne

—AT—

Powell's Drug Store,

COR. PELHAM AND THAMES STREETS.

The Bee Hive

The Second Week of

OUR JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

Begins Tomorrow Morning.

We propose this second week to demonstrate plainer than ever what a January Sale should be.

COTTON UNDERWEAR.

Good materials, finest sewing, generous sizes, expert workmanship, and best of all lower prices than at any other time of the year.

Children's Cotton Drawers, made of good quality cotton, with tucks and well-worked buttonholes, in 7 sizes, sale price of all sizes 10c. a pair

SKIRTS with one row of Valenciennes inserting and one row of lace, and with 6 fine tucks, regularly sold at 75c. sale price 59c.

SKIRTS with 3 rows of Torchon lace inserting and Torchon lace flounce, regular price $1, sale price 75c.

GOWNS, High Neck Gowns, with two rows of Hamburg inserting and 28 tucks, regular value 35c., sale price 19c.

GOWNS of heavy cotton, with all-over hemstitched yoke and lace trimming around the neck and down the front, regular price 75c., sale price 58c.

GOWNS of excellent Quality Cotton, plain fine tucked yoke, regular value 79c., sale price 69c.

CORSET COVERS, V neck, of nice embroidery; special sale price 15c.

Low-Neck Corset Covers, of fine Cambric, with Hamburg ruffle, regular value 50c.; sale price 37c.

Corset Covers, high or low neck, French or fitted, lace or Hamburg trimmed, in 10 styles, 25c.

DRAWERS of Masonville cotton, with Hamburg ruffle, regular price 33c., sale price 25c.

WINTER UNDERWEAR.

Men's Medicated Scarlet Wool Shirts and Drawers, our regular $1 grade, sale price 75c.

Men's Heavy-Fleeced Shirts (no Drawers) and only a small lot, our regular 50c. kind, to close at 25c.

Boys' Heavy-Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, in nearly every size, sale price 20c.

Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests and Pants, made by the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co.), sold all over the land at $1, sale price 75c.

WINTER UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Silk and Wool Mixed Vests and Pants, regular price $1, sale price 75c.

Ladies' Scarlet, also Natural Wool Vests and Pants, our regular $1 grade, all at 75c.

Children's Fleeced Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, at 15c.

Girls' Combination Suits, all sizes, at 19c.

HOSIERY.

One case of Ladies' Fast-Black Seamless Cotton Hose at 6c. a pair

Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, both plain and ribbed, formerly 25c. and 35c., now 19c. a pair

Infants' Black Wool Hose, 5c. a pair

Ladies' Heavy Winter Cotton Hose, full fashioned, formerly 25c., sale price 17c. a pair

Men's Natural Wool Merino Socks, formerly 19c., sale price 12 1-2c. a pair

Men's Black Cotton Socks, with high spliced heels and double soles, regular price 25c., sale price 17c. a pair

Ladies' Lace Open-Work Hose, will cost you later 25c., but now only 19c. a pair

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

Ladies' Silkateen Double Mittens, with black or fancy backs, reduced to 19c. a pair

Glace Kid, Mocha and Chamois Gloves, in all colors, sizes from 5¾ to 7½, none in the entire lot worth less than $1, all at 59c. a pair

CORSETS.

Our entire stock of C. P., P. D. and Z. Z. French Corsets, regular prices from $1.75 to $2.75, all at one price $1.25

CLOAKS, SUITS, CAPES & SKIRTS

We don't intend to carry any over, hence the prices are cut in two

Black Kersey Cloth Jackets, made in the latest style, formerly $7.49, now $3.65

28-inch Box Coats, with silk revers, formerly $9.75, now $5.39

CLOAKS, SUITS, CAPES & SKIRTS.

Fine Kersey Cloth Jackets, in various styles and in black and tan, formerly $9.50, now $5.49

Long Golf Capes, made from imported Scotch steamer rugs, with double capes, formerly $11.50, now $7.98

Children's 3-Fourth Box Coats, made of best Kersey cloth and silk lined, formerly $8.50, now $4.98

Walking Skirts, with plaid back, and strictly all wool, formerly $5, now $3.67

Melton Cloth Walking Skirts, in grey and brown mixture, formerly $4.98, now $1.25

SUITS. A small lot of Ladies' and Misses' Suits, in black and colors, strictly all-wool and formerly sold at from $12.50 to $15.00, all at one price, $7.50

Eider Down Wool Dressing Sacques, formerly 75c., now 58c.

SMALL WARES.

An interesting list at interesting prices.

10c. Pieces Bone Casing, now 5c.
Hump Hooks and Eyes, a card, 1c.
Petroleum Jelly, a bottle, 2c.
Aluminum Thimbles, each, 1c.
Steel Crochet Hooks, each, 1c.
45c. Fancy Elastic Garter, 7c.
Comfort Powder, 15c.
Black Brush Braid, a yard, 2c.
Dexter's Knitting Cotton, a ball, 3c.
Best Basting Cotton, a spool, 3c.
Pin Cubes, large size, each, 5c.
Men's Cotton Handkerchiefs, each, 3c.
Lace Cloths, best quality, each, 2c.
Nainsook Covered Dress Shields, a pair, 5c.
Satin String Ties, each, 5c.
15c. Size Colgate's Shaving Soap, 8c.
Aluminum Hairpins, a dozen, 2c.
15c. Aluminum Dressing Combs, each, 8c.
Featherbone, 3 yards for 7c.
50c. Best Steel Scissors, each, 25c.
Witchcraft Sace Polish, regular price 25c., now 5c.
6 Pieces White Tape for 3c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

At the lowest cut prices in the city.

10 pieces 62-inch Bleached Linen Damask, heavy and close woven, in choice patterns, reduced from 62c. for this week to 48c. a yard

18-inch Heavy Barnsley Pure Linen Crash, regular price 10c., sale price 7 1-2c. a yard

18-inch Twilled Pure Linen Crash, regular price 12½c., sale price 10c. a yard

20x39 Fine Pure Linen Damask Towels, with hemstitched ends, reduced from 33c. for this sale to 25c. each

81x90 Bleached Sheets, made of nice quality, soft finish cotton, formerly 79c. now 63c

81x90 Heavy Bleached Sheets, regular price 50c., sale price 39c.

42x36 Pillowcases, regular price 12½c., sale price 8c.

Wool Blankets, reduced from $2.25 to $1.98; from $3.00 to $2.25; from $4.00 to $3.25.

50 Tufted Comforters, reduced from $1.25 to 89c.

Muslin Curtains, plain and striped, regular price 65c., sale price 49c. a pair

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, in handsome designs, regular price $1.65, reduced to $1.19 a pair

Men's Silk Front Dress Shirts, formerly 50c. and 65c., now 39c.

Men's Madras Soft Bosom Dress Shirts, with detached cuffs, formerly 75c., now 50c

Men's Outing Flannel Negligee Shirts, formerly 50c., now 39c.

Men's Colored Dress Shirts, with stiff bosoms, formerly 50c. and 65c., now 39c.

Silk-Front and Stiff-Bosom Shirts for boys, from 6 to 14 years of age, formerly 50c., now 39c.

UMBRELLAS.

High-Grade Colored Silk Umbrellas, in blue, red, green and brown, formerly $2.50, now $1.48

This Morning's News.

CANNOT BE DELIVERED.

Joint Note Delayed to Secure the Imperial Seal.

PEKIN, Jan. 14.--Prince Ching has notified Senor de Cologan, the Spanish minister, who is the doyen of the diplomatic corps, that the agreement was signed yesterday morning, but that he did not expect to be able to present it to the foreign envoys before Wednesday, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the imperial seal, which he asserted is in the Forbidden City, and in the private apartments of the emperor, guarded by the emperor's most trusted servants. He said, also, that a personal order from the emperor would be required before those who have the seal in charge would deliver it even to Prince Ching.

This morning Russia began turning over the railway to Germany. The latter intends to place the management of the line with former employes of the company, under military supervision.

Except 1,000 men detailed to guard the legation of Russia and the Tien Tsin and Shanhaikuan guards, the Russian troops are evacuating the province of Chili and entraining for Kinchow, Manchuria. It is reported that they are going to Moukden.

EARL LI'S RETIREMENT.

Illness May Compel His Withdrawal from Peace Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. The prospect that Li Hung Chang may have to retire from the peace commission because of his infirmities has led to some canvass among officials as to those available to take his place. Among those informally mentioned are Sheng, the imperial director of posts, and Liu Kun Yi, viceroy of Nankin. Both of these officials are spoken of in the highest terms by Consul General Goodnow, our representative at Shanghai during the crisis.

Up to the close of the official day, Mr. Conger had not advised the department of the final signing of the peace protocol. When this is concluded it is understood that the foreign ministers and the Chinese envoys hereafter will meet together and carry forward the execution of the terms of the protocol, probably embodying the final result in a comprehensive treaty of peace on the lines of the present protocol.

Responses received by the State Department to its appeal to the powers to make extra efforts to bring the peace negotiations at Pekin to a speedy conclusion are all favorable. Not one of the powers failed to express a sincere desire to bring about a settlement without delay. It is apparent from these exchanges that some of the powers misunderstood the purpose of the United States in endeavoring to have the questions of indemnity and revision of commercial treaties transferred from Pekin. They seemingly believed that his was intended to delay the final agreement, whereas the intention of this government was in the interest of expediting a satisfactory conclusion.

PANAY LEADER SURRENDERS.

Other Insurgent Chiefs Expected Soon to Yield.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.--General MacArthur reports the surrender of Delgado, commander-in-chief of Iloilo province, Panay. He also reports that other important surrenders are expected during the next few days. General MacArthur's cablegram to the War Department is as follows:

"Delgado, commander-in-chief in Iloilo province, Panay, surrendered January 11 to Robert P. Hughes, brigadier general of volunteers, with four officers, 27 men and 14 rifles. His command is much scattered. Other surrenders are expected during the next few days. This is important, and signifies an end to organized armed resistance in Iloilo province, Panay."

The despatch gave much satisfaction to the War Department, although the command surrendered by Delgado is not a large one. It is also noted by the officials that the assurances were for the end of "organized armed resistance," indicating that there was considerable of the unorganized marauding still in progress.

General Greely, chief signal officer, has received a despatch from Lieutenant Colonel James Allen, in the Philippines, announcing that the signal corps has laid cables from Oslob, island of Cebu, to Dumaguete, island of Negros, and thence to Misamis and Lintogo, island of Mindanao. This extension of the military telegraph system connects for the first time the large and important island of Mindanao with Manila and the rest of the world.

A despatch from Manila says: Optimism is taking the place of conservatism among the military men here, the cause being the numerous surrenders, captures and destruction of insurgent camps, coupled with the increasing understanding of the Americans' intentions among the natives.

The cutting of communications and supplies has destroyed the remnants of the insurgents' organizations. The inhabitants of the towns are disinclined to any longer contribute secretly to a hopeless cause, and it is generally believed that the pacification of a sufficient number of provinces to inaugurate a general scheme of provincial government will be accomplished before many more weeks have elapsed.

The most pronounced resistance at present is in remote southern Luzon, northern Mindanao, Cebu and Bohol.

The first batch of 30 leading insurrectionists who have been ordered to be deported to the island of Guam sail on the transport Rosecrans tomorrow.

General Wheaton reports that 57 armed Sulu men have surrendered at Bonguet. Sixteen of Geronimo's band were captured Sunday night and brought to Montalban.

VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR.

Needed to Assist in Keeping the War Out of Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 14. General Brabant, addressing a meeting of peninsula masters, held to discuss the question of recruiting, said that military authorities were very anxious to keep the war away from Cape Town if possible, and that the only hope of doing this was in sending 800 or 1,000 men to the front from Cape Town. No precaution must be omitted against the enemy coming further down. He added that so far as he could judge the Boers had met with no response to their appeal for colonial volunteers. He hoped to be able to send a sufficiently strong force to the front to make it absolutely impossible for the invaders to get nearer to Cape Town than they now are.

Important and sweeping movements are about to be taken by General Methuen, whose headquarters, is at Vryburg, 102 miles south of Mafeking. His operations will extend a long distance east and west of Vryburg.

From the scanty information received in regard to the fighting around Kuadfontein and Zourfontein, it now appears that Boers making the attacks belonged to Beyer's commando and numbered only about 1,500 instead of 5,000. This force is part of that against which General French was reported some weeks ago to be operating to the north and west of Krugersdorp. Commandant Beyer seems to have been able to elude his adversary, and marching around him has crossed the railroad, blowing it up as he passed, and is moving eastward, followed by a calvary brigade. As General Botha has been reported a few miles away in the vicinity of The Springs, it is the purpose probably of these two leaders to join hands and conduct operations, perhaps, on a somewhat larger scale. Fresh attempts, therefore, on the part of the Boers to find some weakly guarded point along the British lines of communication may be looked for, and the probabilities are that they will be made against the Durban railroad.

Information in regard to the situation in Cape Colony is still withheld, but preparations for the defense of Cape Town are said to be making good progress. That the condition of affairs is not altogether satisfactory to the authorities in England is shown by the letter of Lord Roberts to the Lord Mayor of London postponing the city's proffered reception on the ground that "in the present unhappy circumstances in South Africa, there should be no further fetings for some time."

Lord Kitchener's report regarding General Dewet's treatment of some emissaries sent out by the peace committee of the surrendered burghers may or may not prove to be strictly accurate. The manner in which they were performing their errand has everything to do with the case. Lord Kitchener, it is said, regarded the proposals of the peace committee with favor, but it is not to be supposed that he is undertaking any direct negotiations with the Boer leaders, and any irregular or underhand method of procedure might render those undertaking them liable to be treated as spies would be.

WAR TAX REDUCTION.

Senate Committee Likely to Make It $50,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.--The bill reducing the revenue will be considered by the Senate committee on finance at its meeting tomorrow. It is doubtful whether marked progress will be made, however, in view of the fact that most of the practical work will be done by the Republican members in secret conference.

The plan of a general reduction in all the taxes imposed by the war revenue act will be followed, with some exceptions. Senators Aldrich and Allison regard this as wiser than the singling out of particular interests for favors in the reductions to be made. They have about concluded that the revenue will bear a reduction of $50,000,000--about $10,000,000 more than was provided by the bill as it passed the House.

Little allowance is likely to be made for the rebates upon stamps which have been sold, because it is not believed that they will come in rapidly or in large amounts. The tax on beer will probably be left at the point fixed by the House, $1.60 per barrel flat. Senator Hanna and other friends of the brewers have made a hard fight for a further reduction, but the eastern Senators on the committee are more disposed to increase the rate than to reduce it.

The stamp tax on checks will probably be restored to the bill, and a reduction may be made in the tax upon bank capital. The abolition of taxes on insurance policies made by the House bill is not popular in some quarters, and will require a fight to keep it in the bill.

The Republican Senators who are shaping the bill do not expect to be ready to report to the Senate before next week, if they report so soon. It is probable that the final agreement between the two houses will not occur until the last few days of the session, and perhaps not until the small hours of March 4.

NO CRISIS IN MEXICO.

Importations Continue Heavy, Retail Trade Active and Money Plenty.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico, via Laredo, Texas, Jan. 14.--Sensational reports regarding the business and financial condition here have been widely telegraphed from interior points to American papers and have brought in on treasury officials and bank managers financiers to their correspondents in this city. A correspondent today called partial dividend, on the past year's and directors for their opinions on the situation, and all deny that there is any crisis. On the contrary, they point to continued heavy importations and large payments of customs duties, while the stamp taxes show but slightly decreased receipts and general retail trade is active.

Taking the country as a whole the government's financial position is exceedingly strong, and its cash surplus continues to be a guarantee of strength. Fully 50,000 men are employed on all forms of public works, and this puts a large amount of money in circulation.

But the best reply to alarming reports is the action of the biggest bank here, the National Bank of Mexico, which has just declared its January [illegible] business, of 12½ per cent. Five and a half per cent additional will be paid in all probability in May, making 18 per cent for the year just closed. The failure of the large banking house of Martinez, Negrete & Co., at Guadalajara, was not due to recent causes.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. Gaylor, Mr. and Mrs. William Hunter's poultryman, is preparing to exhibit at the Madison Square Garden poultry show, January 21-26. He is intending to take a large number of fowls. Mr. David Caswell is building four more houses for them.

Mr. Walter Brown has had a large hennery built and expects soon to engage in the fancy poultry business.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

ON THE ISLE OF EAGLES.

Unsuccessful Attempt of Two Adventurous Hunters to Secure Eggs.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The early traditions of California have something to say about fierce, white-headed birds of the islands off shore, one of which was given a name which signified the Isle of Eagles. The birds in the old days were considered sacred by the natives, the tail feathers being used as sacrifices or offerings to their god; not taken from the bird, which was never molested, but from the nests. The birds were so tame that at the time of the last Spanish expedition they were known to dash down and seize fish from the hands of women, who were no match for them. These birds are still undisturbed, it being an unwritten law to protect the eagles; consequently, they have increased in numbers of late years. Their points of vantage are the lofty and inaccessible pinnacles which rise from the rocky shores; and their nests are usually built on points beyond the reach of the most skillful climber. On Santa Catalina there is a pinnacle, perhaps 100 feet in height, completely separated from the shore, the sea having eaten the intervening rock away, and about it the waters swirl and rush furiously. The point is the most exposed of any, facing the long seas which come down from Point Conception, and in storms they strike the eyrie of the agles and rise, a splendid mass of foam, to the very summit, where the bunch of wood and branches indicate the nest of the great eagle.

Unfortunately, the eggs of eagles are in demand by collectors, and a few adventurous spirits make a business of trying to secure them, literally taking their lives in their hands. The nest mentioned on the north end of the island, from being unmolested, grew to a large size; a heap of kelp, branches of trees and shrubs, easily distinguished from yachts and other craft. To reach it was the ambition of a score of men, and finally two determined to make the attempt. The north island is uninhabitable--a maze of hills, mountains and canons, some of which are famous for their heat, the island gradually narrowing as it approaches the north until finally there is nothing but a ridge pole or rock, narrow and dangerous, along which a man can crawl and so attain the end, Cape Babillo, beyond which is the local pillar of Hercules--the eagles' eyrie. The men started from Avalon, rowing up the coast, making their headquarters in a little bay about two miles south of the eyrie. While there are no storms there in summer, there is a heavy sea, which often piles in, making the approach to the rock impossible; so the men waited for a calm day, and waited two weeks. For days it would be absolutely calm in the vicinity, hardly a ripple disturbing the waters, but the rock of the eagles seemed to be guarded by some mysterious power, as the sea rose and fell unceasingly about it, swirled about and was sucked into unseen caves with ominous sounds, as though disappearing into the bowels of the earth, to be expelled with such volume and force that a boat would be crushed. Again, the base of the rock was covered with a skirting of kelp, or moss; and the waves would rise eight or 10 feet, then as suddenly drop away, leaving jagged points upon which a boat would be hung until overwhelmed by the next wave.

All these points the men studied for days, and finally one morning they found the sea so quiet that they determined to make the attempt. As they approached on the glass-like water two large eagles rose with wild cries and flew away. The men were equipped with guns, ropes and provisions, and their plan was to gain the rock, if possible, and remain until they had secured the eggs. They rowed a boat about the forbidding rock for 10 minutes; then, the sea being level, they rushed at it. The man in the bow leaped on a ledge as they struck; the other dropped the oars and sprang to his assistance, and at the word both lifted the boat upon the ledge. But at the same moment the sea sank--literally dropped away--leaving the boat hanging, stern down, over the water; then as it rose it tilted her from their hands, and they found themselves on the face of the rock with nothing to eat, the provisions being dumped overboard, and a disabled boat, the bottom having been crushed in. They secured from the boat a can of water and a rope, and, still determined to try and secure the eagle eggs, led the boat around to the lee side, where she was allowed to float off to the length of the rope. They then turned their attention to the nest, relying on some of the passing yachts, which rounded the island almost every day, to take them off. The rock was slippery from long accumulation of guano, and the men presently saw that to reach the nest was almost beyond human possibility. They could climb the base, which was irregular and broken, to within 40 feet of the nest, but from here there was nothing but the smallest breaks in the way of footholds. One of the adventurers, however, decided to attempt it, and in an ingenious manner. The long rope which they had was doubled and a stone attached to the double end, and with a swing this was hurled over the top so that it fell down on the other side of the rock, and they had encircled it; in a word, the egg hunter proposed to ascend it as the natives of the South Pacific climb trees. He began the climb barefooted, not going up, but gradually circling the pillar and hitching the rope upward. Holding to the crevices with his toes, he made good headway, and by the time he had completed the circuit of the rock he had gained 10 or 12 feet, and the footing was growing better.

Slowly he moved, observing every caution; now overhanging the sea, which but poorly concealed jutting rocks, now over the rock itself; and on the second turn, always hitching the rope up, he had gained 25 feet. He was reaching down to raise the rope when he heard a cry from his companion, then came a sharp whistling sound, a rush, and something filled the air in front of him, striking fierce blows and throwing him from his feet, so that he hung for a second by the rope, faint and bewildered by the blows. It was the mother eagle, that now, convinced that the object of the visitors was to attack the nest, had plunged down from a great height, striking the man with wing and talons in a desperate effort to throw him off. The bird dropped away for a moment, perhaps alarmed by the cries of the man below, who also threw pieces of disintegrated rock at it, giving the climber a moment to recover and secure a new footing and take out a long sailor's sheath knife. He was none too soon, as again the eagle rushed at him, turning when it reached him and striking him with its claws, and at the same time with its long wing. Having both hands free the man warded off the wing blow, snatching at it in an endeavor to disable it, the only result being several feathers, while he almost lost his balance. The eagle was now hit squarely on the breast by a piece of rock from the hand of the other man just as it was turning, which sent it tumbling downward, but it caught itself and flew away over the water.

The man below now endeavored to induce his companion to come down, but the latter replied that he was going to reach the nest if it took all summer, and holding the knife in his teeth he moved on, the other hunter piling up stones and rock of convenient size as ammunition in case of a return of the charge. The pillar being now more broken the climber made rapid headway, and in a short time he had reached within five feet of the top, where he had the same experience. An eagle seemed literally to tumble out of the sky upon him, hissing and screaming, a feathered fury bent on his destruction.

At this point of the rock part of the debris of the old nest had rolled down, and among it was a limb of a tree which the climber grasped; as the eagle struck at him he thrust it directly in its face and pushed it off, his position being such that he could not strike. The bird merely fell away to regain its equilibrium, then turned and plunged at him again with loud and discordant cries. The man struck at the bird with his knife, holding the stick as a guard, but missed it, and one of the claws fastened into his clothes and became entangled; then suddenly he lost his balance and fell against the rope, which broke, and man and bird went plunging into the sea. The fact that the birds's talon had caught on his clothing undoubtedly saved the egg hunter's life, as the bird, as soon as it struck the water, began to try to fly, and actually helped the man out of the kelp bed into which they had fallen, then, by its struggles freeing itself, allowing the man to swim to the rock, where he was hauled up by his companion.

Another eagle was now wheeling about the nest, and as it was evident that there were young in it, the idea of reaching it was abandoned. Upon invesigation it was found that the boat was damaged beyond repair, and as the swim to the place where they could climb the cliff was too long and dangerous, the adventurers were obliged to wait for a boat. That night the sea rose, but they crawled into a crevice on the lee side where they sat, shivering with cold, until morning, then finding themselves in a seething caldron where release was impossible. At low tide they caught limpets and some abalones, but the lack of water began to tell on them that night, and they determined to make the attempt to swim around the point of the island. As good luck would have it, the sea went down later in the day, and early the following morning they were rescued by a passing boat, after a series of attempts being hauled through the surf by lassoes. A number of people have had experiences at the islands when robbing eagles' nests, and in almost every case the birds came off victorious in their attempts to protect their young.

THERE WAS A LIMIT TO PATIENCE.

There are a great many Harold Skimpoles in social life—pleasant, easy-going and popular creatures, who, because they fill a void left empty by reason of the business man's unavoidable absence, spend their entire summers at the various watering places as guests at different houses, so that their summer expenses amount to practically nothing. They ride and drive their host's horses and conduct his automobile, while he toils in Wall street, rather glad on the whole to have found a substitute to dance attendance on his womankind and to leave him free to do as he likes in his rare holidays. The American husband and father is proverbially tolerant of such use of his effects, and long suffering in the way of hospitality, but he does like his guests to provide their own pocket money.

"I draw the line at supplying cash to your nincompoops, Augusta," said a genial father of a family to his wife, who delighted in entertaining.

"I am sure, James," protested the latter, "Mr. Sponger, if you refer to him, always seems to have plenty of pocket money. My maid told me he gives the most liberal tips to the servants of any one who visits here."

Her husband grinned. "There is a certain humor," he said, "in a fellow tipping a man's servants with the money he has just borrowed from the man. Just before he came down here 'Dickie' Sponger walked into my office and asked for the loan of $50 for a couple of days, until his allowance by his trustee was paid. And I suppose it was just to scatter about among your servants. Of course, I shall never hear of it again!"

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FREE SEED DISTRIBUTION.

Serious Perversion of a Scheme for the Improvement of Agriculture.

Burnet Landreth, secretary of the Wholesale Seedsmen's League, has issued the following open letter:

The free seed distribution by the government of seed obtainable at every seed store has grown to be a serious perversion of an admirable scheme for the improvement of agriculture and horticulture. The plan, as originally developed, 60 years ago, was the distribution of seeds, roots and tubers of unintroduced plants from new countries--such a distribution of grains, fibres, vegetables, fruits and flowers not offered at every seed store.

The government possesses vast opportunities for the collection of new fibres and grains and plants of unintroduced and promising qualities, through the agency of its consuls in foreign countries. The seed trade would welcome such activity on the part of the government, but it does but little of such work while depressing the regular trade by distributing the same sorts of seed as merchants expect to sell. No good results follow to agriculture through the government's action, because the seeds are sown and the crops used without any improvement to the cause originally intended to be advanced, the intent of the originators of free seed distribution having been entirely ignored, and in its place substituted a system of sending out sorts which can be purchased at every seed store.

Even had it been originally intended to have distributed common seeds to backwoods people unable to reach seed stores, that condition does not exist now as it did 60 years ago, for a farmer in the most remote section of the land can get seeds at his local store as cheaply as the same seeds can be bought in Washington, and if he aspires to something not to be found at the local store he can get it by mail at the same postage for a thousand miles as for one mile.

In 1896 the free seed distribution amounted to 10,000,000 packets, which has risen by gradations, until now, under the contract signed by Secretary Wilson December 14, it has reached 24,000,000 packets, an increase of 140 per cent in six years.

These twenty-four million packets of seeds, if sold at their normal retail value of five cents, represent a value of $1,200,000 taken out of the business of the seed merchants. If this thing goes on it will not be long before the annual free distribution amounts to packets, worth $2,500,000.

The Department of Agriculture, not satisfied with the free distribution, is now deliberately going regularly into the seed business by requiring the contractor to grow by special contract with seed farmers the required 2,000,000 pounds of seeds. These seeds are contracted for by the government contractor in big lots, consequently at extremely low prices, and are grown entirely in excess of normal quantities required by the regular seed trade. The growing of these seeds does not profit the seed merchant to the extent of one cent, and the seed farmer is forced to grow them at starvation prices, so very low that no assurance can possibly exist as to their reliability. If the government seeds were thrown upon the market no reputable seed merchant would purchase them at any price, for the reason that every reputable seed merchant well knows that the government seeds are both likely to be entirely mislabelled as to variety as well as impure in quality. The government lends its credit to the contractor by giving him a signed contract in advance of the growing of the seeds.

This active competition by the government with an established branch of commercial business is radically in opposition to the spirit of the ship subsidy bill, intended to foster another branch of commerce. There is a want of consistency; it fosters one and depresses another. Seed dealers are found in every town and hamlet in the land, and they should not be interfered with any more than dealers in other farm necessities. A distinct line of argument against the free seed distribution is the cost put upon the Postoffice Department in the transportation of 2,000,000 pounds of free matter, and, additionally, the vast labor put upon postoffice officials.

What the seed trade wants is the abolition of the Congressional distribution as applied to sorts of seeds obtainable at every seed store, and in lieu of this an earnest effort by the government to search out in the undeveloped portions of Asia, Africa, South America and the Pacific Isles the many thousands of valuable plants yet unintroduced.

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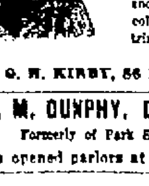

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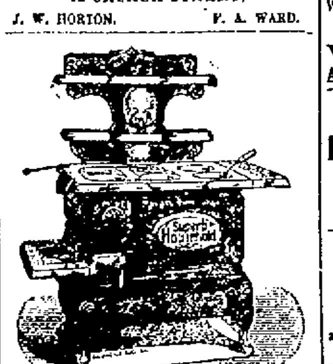

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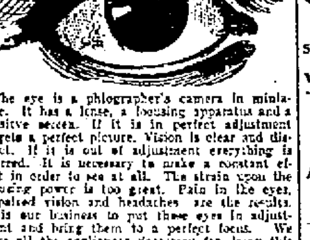

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Or crushed stone to fill in the washout places from the winter. Peckham Bros., Middletown, R. I. Newport P. O. Address Box 106.

UP-TO-DATE HOUSEBOAT.

New Steel Craft to be Built for Pierre Lorillard.

There will be built in the next six months, at the yard of Messrs. T. S. Marvel & Co., Newburg, N. Y., from designs by Mr. M. Hubbe of New York, a twin-screw steel houseboat for Pierre Lorillard. This boat will take the place of the Calman, which Mr. Lorillard used nine years, or until she was destroyed by fire last spring in Florida.

The new boat is also designed for use in Florida waters, and Mr. Hubbe has been successful in planning and laying out a vessel that must give much satisfaction to her owner. She is 125 feet long, 22 feet beam, 8 feet 6 inches hold and 2 feet 6 inches draught, and will have two decks. Amidships on the upper deck is an observatory, 25 feet by 13 feet 6 inches, from which the main deck is reached by a circular staircase. At the forward end of the observatory is a salt water tank of 325 gallons capacity, and at the after end a fresh water tank holding 185 gallons. The remainder of the upper deck furnishes a delightful promenade or lounging place. Awnings will be stretched the whole length of the deck.

The main deck is given up to the living quarters of the owner, his family and guests. Forward is found a front parlor, 16 feet by 20 feet, which opens into a passageway or hall three feet wide, leading aft. On either side of this hall are two staterooms of liberal size, a toilet room on the starboard side and a gun room on the port side beneath the observatory staircase. From the hallway the back parlor is reached. This apartment is 13 feet by 20 feet, and connects with the after passageway, of the same width as that forward. There is a stateroom both to port and starboard following, and these rooms are larger than those forward. Connecting with them are toilet and bath rooms. A wine room is also found to starboard and opposite it a pantry with a large ice chest. From the after hallway the dining room, 15 feet by 20 feet, is entered, which also may be reached from the deck above. Stairs leading to the motor room below are further aft.

Below the main deck the space has been utilized in the best possible manner. Each apartment, however, is of liberal size, and all will be thoroughly ventilated. The chain locker, naphtha tanks, store room and a retiring room come in the order named from the bow. Then there is a wide forecastle with the necessary berths. From this a passageway, also three feet wide, leads aft as far as the servants' sitting room. On the starboard side of this hall are rooms for the shipkeeper, cooks, maid and doctor. Each will have a bureau and wardrobe. On the port side are rooms for the pilot, waiters, steward and servants, besides a store room.

The servants' sitting room is 15 by 20 feet. Following aft come an ice house, holding five tons; a pantry, with shelves and closets, and another storeroom. The kitchen, 9 by 20 feet, follows, and then the motor room is reached.

The fittings and appointments will be superb. Mr. Lorillard will make the boat his home for many months in the year, and hence comfort and convenience are required. Mr. Lorillard is now in Europe, and upon his return, which is intended to be about the time the boat is finished, will give his personal attention to the upholstery work. The boat will be lighted throughout with electricity. She will carry four small boats, a skiff, dingy, gig and motor launch.

The power for the boat will be furnished by two 25 horse power Murray & Tregurtha gasolene engine motors. Mr. Lorillard expects to have his boat in commission in time to see the big yacht races next August from her deck, and then, after a cruise in the delightful autumn weather of the North, will proceed South for the winter.

A PREACHER-SHERIFF.

A minister of the gospel who is at the same time a sheriff is a good deal of a novelty even in these days of political novelties. But Rev. Samuel F. Pearson, sheriff-elect of Cumberland county, Me., which includes Portland, is a marked man because of other and more important considerations, for his election by one of the most phenomenal political landslides in the history of the state may have some far reaching results. It is hailed by the Prohibitionists as the beginning of a movement for a more rigorous enforcement of the prohibitory liquor laws of the state, and Mr. Pearson's victory is attributed to popular anger at their lax enforcement. Mr. Pearson was regularly nominated by the Prohibitionists, and endorsement of his candidacy was narrowly prevented in the Democratic convention. At the polls the temperance Democrats and Republicans rallied to his support. He is the first Prohibition party sheriff to be elected in the United States, so far as known.

He is a man of strong individuality. He is a reformed drunkard, and in his early days reached a level of degradation from which since his conversion to abstinence he has done much to rescue others. He was probably the first man in Maine to vote the straight Prohibition ticket. He voted it, indeed, if it be not paradoxical to say so, before there was a Prohibition ticket in the field, by writing Neal Dow's name on a slip of paper. One of the election officers held it up and said: "This is 'Sam' Pearson's vote; we'll count it scattering." And young Pearson answered with spirit: "We'll scatter it till the rumshops of Maine are closed."

Mr. Pearson served with distinction in the civil war. After the war he came to Portland. In 1872 he began his gospel mission work, and since that date he has held 8229 services, conducted 937 funerals and 229 marriage ceremonies and, with Mrs. Pearson, has made 13,347 visits to the poor. In England he secured over 100,000 pledges to temperance. He is an indefatigable worker and a man of tremendous energy. What he will do now with the power of the sheriff's office at his back is awaited with interest, and with trepidation by not a few.

REV. MR. WALLACE'S RESIGNATION.

In the letter in which Rev. R. W. Wallace announced his resignation as pastor of the Somerville, Mass., Congregational Church, he gave no definite reason for the step. The resignation was a complete surprise to the church members, to the parish at large and even to the deacons. Yet the reasons for the step seem clear enough to all of them. Their church is not a growing church, and probably in Mr. Wallace's estimation can no longer afford to pay him the salary he has been receiving. The church, although the first and for a long time the largest Congregational society in the city, is situated in a part of Somerville which has ceased to grow. Although pastor and members have worked hard in the three years of Mr. Wallace's ministry, the membership, through removals from town, has been at a standstill.

Among those who removed were the heaviest financial supporters of the church, and so its debt grew until last fall it amounted to $2,500. At that time the pastor contributed $500 of his salary of $2,500 towards lifting the debt. A pastor of Franklin Street Church once received $2,500 a year. This has been already twice reduced, and will have to be reduced again.

Mr. Wallace is a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, and has had several pastorates, both in Canada and the United States, during a ministry of 20 years. He will preach his last sermon as pastor of Franklin Street Church in three months, just three years after his installation there.

GOWN OF CHAMOIS CLOTH.

The cut illustrates a gown of chamois cloth. The skirt is plain in front, but is laid in plaits at the sides and back. Around the foot is a band of brown embroidery, passing under the plaits. The bodice is of empire green silk, with a plastron and collar of brown velvet, closed with gold buttons. The bolero of chamois cloth is covered with brown embroidery and fastened by two gold buckles. The long elbow sleeves of embroidered cloth have elbow puffs and wrist frills of empire green silk. The brown velvet belt is closed by a gold buckle. The hat of chamois felt is

CLOTH TOILET.

trimmed with a drapery of brown velvet, a gold buckle and three chamois plumes.

The redingote style of gown has always an elegant air and is well suited to stout figures when it is made suitably ample. Many stout women make themselves look larger than they really are both by their style of dress and manner of carrying themselves. The chest should be thrown forward, never the abdomen, and the shoulders should not be allowed to droop, as when they fall forward it gives a round effect to the back and makes the waist appear longer.

In making a series of short calls the outer wrap is often not removed, and its weight is by no means advantageous to the corsage beneath. Many women have a plain bodice of wadded silk which they wear at such times instead of a regular gown bodice.

MENU FOR WEDNESDAY.

Be sure you are right and then go ahead.—Davy Crockett.

Breakfast.

Oatmeal and Cream.
Broiled Chicken. Stewed Potatoes.
Egg Toast. Raised Biscuit.
Wheat Pancakes.
Coffee.

Luncheon.

Kidney Saute, Hashed Potatoes.
Anchovy Salad.
Chocolate and Coffee Eclairs.
Fruit. Nuts.
Tea.

Dinner.

Potato Soup.
Baked Calf's Heart, Lambs'.
Fried Sweet Potatoes. Stewed Celery.
Cheese Fritters.
Sponge Pudding.
Nuts. Raisins. Cafe Noir.

Kidney Saute. Remove the skin and fat from two sheep's kidneys and divide them in halves. Cut away all the gristly parts from the centre. Heat one ounce of butter in a small saucepan, put in the kidneys cut side downward, fry two or three minutes, turn and fry on the other side. Remove the kidneys and put into the saucepan a few chopped mushrooms or mushroom powder, a little chopped parsley and shallot, four tablespoonfuls of water, a little lemon juice and pepper and salt to taste. Bring all to the boil. Put in the kidneys cut side upward to keep in the gravy. Cover the pan closely and let the contents simmer gently for eight to 10 minutes, but it must not boil. Serve with the gravy poured round the kidneys.

OLD FRIENDS.

[Robertson Trowbridge, in the Independent.]

They stand in the bookcase yonder
In a row apart by themselves,
Unknown of the splendid "Editions"
That throng my well-filled shelves.

They are white and frayed at the edges,
They are worn and rubbed at the ends;
They are rather a sorry collection—
But all of them are Friends!

For they are the few-score volumes
That I called my library
In the days when books and dollars
Alike were scarce with me.

There are my well-worn Shakespeare,
My "Poets" so battered and old—
Severe in the "Boston Edition,"
Or gayer in "Blue and Gold."

The "Complete Macaulay," the Bacon
I bought at a bookseller's stall,
The fat and dumpy "Spectator,"
The Wordsworth, so grand and tall.

And dearest of books and treasures,
While heart in bosom beats,
In its worn and rusty binding,
My "Coleridge, Shelley and Keats."

Ah! what to these old companions
In raiment meagre and scant,
Are the rest, resplendent in Russia,
And gorgeous in crushed Levant?

Those, too, I prize and cherish,
And guard them with lock and key;
But these, in their dingy covers,
Are more than books to me.

They are white and frayed at the edges,
They are worn and rubbed at the ends;
They are truly a sorry collection—
But all of them are Friends!

FANCIES.

We all of us can pardon, if we try,
Him who has done us some great injury,
But he is formed upon a higher plan,
Who, injuring, forgives the injured man.
—[Chicago Record.

Seven days make one week, but it often takes months to make one strong.—[Chicago News.

No matter how good a soloist you may be, you will find that very few people like to listen to the music when you blow your own horn.—[Brooklyn Life.

"Is that old bachelor susceptible, Agnes?"

"Susceptible! He's been mine for years."—[Chicago Record.

"Do you attach any credence to the theory that men are developed from monkeys?" said Willie Wishington.

"I think that some are," said Miss Cayenne. "The others appear to have remained stationary."—[Washington Star.

"It's lonesome here this evening. I wish some of the neighbors would come in."

"I'll just lie down on the couch for a nap; that'll fetch 'em."—[Chicago Record.

She—But she looks so confiding!

The other one—That's just what makes her so horrid. When you get to know her, you discover that she has nothing to confide!

"Your son has a very robust appetite."

"Yes, I'm so ashamed of him. He always over-eats when we have company."

"Then's the only chance I ever get," said the terrible infant.—[Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Mr. Askit—And how do you like keeping a diary?

Miss Gabbleigh—Oh, it keeps me so busy writing about what I have been doing that I do not have any time to do anything to write about.—[Baltimore American.

Mrs. De Style (looking from her paper)—The idea! I told that reporter not to mention my name in connection with the Gingerve's reception, and yet he's done it. I'll just go down to that newspaper office tomorrow and see about this.

Mr. De Style—Oh! I wouldn't pay any attention to it, my dear.

Mrs. De Style—I wouldn't, but they've got my name spelled wrong.—[Philadelphia Press.

PERSONALS.

....A statue of Queen Victoria by Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, has been given by Her Royal Highness to the city of Manchester.

....The President has signed the bill authorizing the placing of Congressman Boutelle of Maine on the retired list of the navy, with the rank of captain.

....Charles G. Rumsey, whose equestrian statue of a North American Indian has been accepted by the managers of the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, is a member of the Junior class of Harvard.

....Townsend Saxton, 70 years of age, who invented one of the first bicycles ever used in America, died yesterday at his home in Babylon, Long Island. Mr. Saxton also invented the first folding bed.

....Nicholas McQuillan, who has just died on Long Island, was born January 1, 1768, in Drogheda, Ireland, and saw the close of the eighteenth century, the whole of the nineteenth and the dawn of the twentieth century.

....Princess Milena of Montenegro, who will celebrate this year her fortieth wedding anniversary, is said to be still one of the most beautiful women in Europe. She is highly educated and greatly beloved for her benefactions to the needy and afflicted.

....Mme. Adelina Patti may not have sung her last notes in American auditoriums. Marcus Mayer, the theatrical manager, who has brought many famous foreign stars to this country, and who managed the last tour made by Patti in America, in 1893, believes that he still has the persuasive power to bring the celebrated diva again to these shores for a real "farewell tour," and in doing so would consider it the culminating point of a conspicuous theatrical career.

....It is said that the Christmas presents given by Queen Victoria were unusually munificent. Besides gifts of jewels, china, lace, etc., Her Majesty forwarded a goodly number of checks to her relatives on the Continent. However, she permitted no military toy books and no boxes of "little tin soldiers" to be given as Christmas presents in any royal nursery, as has formerly been the custom, as she could not endure to be reminded of the dead soldiers, even in happy, careless play.

....Edward Garrison Walker, a well-known colored lawyer of Boston, died Sunday night at his home there, after an illness of several weeks. He was one of the best known colored men in the country, being a strong advocate of the rights of his race. Mr. Walker was born in Boston September 28, 1836. In 1890 he was elected to the General Court from Ward 3, Charlestown. There were only three colored voters in the ward. His election came about through a split among the Democrats in the ward. Walker ran on the Republican ticket, and his election was a great surprise. He was an ex-president of the Colored National League and several similar organizations. He had been prominent in some very important events in the history of Boston, and received many local honors.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

CHARACTER IN EYES AND HAIR.

A Study Which May be Applied in Every-Day Life and Experience.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Christian Herald, New York.]

Either the eyes or the hair can be relied upon as a reasonably accurate index to character. In a person's eye his temperament, his mood or amount of intelligence may be read, while the hair reveals the degree of birth and breeding, and is a barometer of a person's health and mental condition.

In judging character by the eyes, the color, the brightness or dullness, and the shape must be considered. The colors most common to the eyes—brown, gray, blue, hazel, and black, or what is called black—are seldom found in all the purity of the individual color. Regarding the black eye, like the Spaniard's, it is distance only that makes it appear to be purely black, for the reason that the deep yellow brown color is in such strong contrast to the white of the eye that the pupil always appears black. There are also eyes of so bright a hazel as to seem almost yellow, and there are eyes that bear out the often-reiterated remark concerning "green-eyed jealousy," for they are, to all appearances, positively green. They are sometimes beautiful when shaded with long and dark eyelashes, but they are not indicative of a good disposition, and belong particularly to a person of jealous temperament.

Intensity of feeling is to be found in the man or woman who possesses black eyes. Aaron Burr had such eyes. The brown eye, when not of the yellowish tint, but pure russet brown, shows an affectionate disposition, and the darker the brown that is, the more they verge on to that deepest of brown color in eyes we are in the habit of calling black—the more ardent, while it is agreed that the affection of persons with black eyes is most lasting of all.

The clear, light blue eyes of Americans, with a calm steadfastness in their glances, are indicative of a cheerful disposition, of a serene temper and of a constant nature. The pleasant, light blue eye, with the honest glance, must not be confounded with another sort of eye of a pale blue, almost steel-colored hue, which has a continually shifting sort of motion both of the eyelids and the pupils. Such eyes are indicative of a doubtful and selfish nature.

Very dark blue eyes with something of the tint of the violet show great power of affection and purity of mind, but it is remarked of these that the possessor of such eyes is seldom a person of much intellectuality. It is the universal opinion that blue eyes are more significant of tenderness, and of a certain yielding of purpose than either the brown, black or gray eyes.

Gray eyes with a greenish tint are indicative of much intellectuality. They are especially indicative of impulsive, impressionable temperaments—a mixture of the sanguine and bilious—which produce the poetic and artistic natures. The gray eye is an almost universal characteristic of men and women of great intellect. Shakespeare had deep gray eyes, which were remarkable for their near approach to blue. Up to the death of the poet the original color remained. Lord Byron had the gray eye of the poet. Coleridge also had gray eyes, but like Shakespeare and Byron the gray was at times, and under mental excitement particularly, tinted with another color.

A person with a bright eye has naturally a large power of possible development. The bright-eyed one may be stupid, but it is because of lack of development and not of any dearth of natural powers. The hopeless eye is the large, placid ox-like orb.

When the eye is straight, finely arched, clear, transparent and modest, there will be found a frank, hopeful disposition, one easily approached, sensitive and responsive. Persons with narrow, half-closed eyes are more reserved, watchful of danger and cautious. There is a self-restraint in their expressions, and a disposition to conceal facts and disguise their sentiments.

Oblique eyes, like those of the Chinese and Japanese, are keen-witted, careful, quick, artful and alert.

The drooping of the upper lid is a sign of strong desire to accumulate property of all sorts. Persons with this eye will not only work hard to acquire money, but also knowledge, position, power and friends. They are often talented and are usually fond of games of chance.

The eyebrows, also, are full of meaning. A clear, thick, overshadowing eyebrow, free from bushiness, is always the certain sign of good, sound, manly, mature understanding, though the owner of it is seldom very original or bold, aspiring or adventurous in disposition. Horizontal eyebrows, rich and clearly defined, always denote understanding, combined with coldness of heart and great capacity for framing plans. Wild eyebrows are never found over the eyes of a mild person, while eyebrows waving above the eyes, short and thick, signify capacious memory, flexible, ingenious and mild good nature. Arched eyebrows show the person to be proud, bold, high-spirited and vainglorious. Eyebrows with short, light hair generally denote a timid, credulous disposition, and such a person is apt to undertake more than he can perform. Black and thinly covered eyebrows signify that the individual will do nothing without much consideration.

To read character in the hair, texture as well as color must be observed. The finer the hair the gentler the birth or the higher grade of family stock. People with the hair as fine as silk are of very refined tastes, of artistic temperament, but inclined to be moody and changeable. They are apt to be happy one day and depressed the next, but cheerful spirits predominate. They are easily influenced by those they like. They usually reach success in art, music or literature—Emerson and Longfellow, for instance—and are fine managers, because they generally possess energy and adaptability. A person of common extraction seldom has very fine hair. The locks of such a person may be a crown of glory in quantity and color, but never in quality. Curly hair means that the owner has inherent grace and poetic ease of the body. The closer the ends of the hair cling together the more intellectuality does the owner possess. Jonathan Edwards and Audubon had such hair.

People with fine black hair are high strung, while those with coarse black hair, if they are smart, are nearly always mean. Men or women with dark hair are more temerarious than those with light hair. The dark eyes and complexions that go with different shades of dark brown and black hair denote strong feelings. Black hair that is coarse and distressed in nine cases out of 10 hides a treacherous and jealous nature.

The lighter the hair, the more sensitive and touchy the owner, except in rare cases, where the person enjoys perfect health. Brown hair indicates common sense, good judgment and reason. Men with fine, light hair are, as a rule smart and assertive. Men with fine brown hair are quick, thoughtful and less apt to be selfish than their very light or very dark-haired brothers. Women with pale blonde hair, of the colorless, ashy kind, are impulsive and changeable; those with dark brown hair the reverse.

People with very light and fine red hair generally succeed in anything they attempt. They are invariably well mannered, and know how to charm, but can be quarrelsome, selfish and irritable at times. Those with rich, dark-red hair are more amiable in every way.

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Newport Daily News

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1901

THE ICELANDIC SILVER.

Madame Sigrid E. Magnusson has been for some seven years endeavoring to sell in this country a collection of old Icelandic silver. Her object in disposing of this is to get funds to start in her native island an educational institution for the benefit of the Icelandic women. The project has appealed to many Americans, and Madame Magnusson has had every opportunity given her to display her treasures. The unfortunate part of the affair is that she puts a fancy value on them, one that cannot be accepted by those examining the collection.

More than one person with practical notions who has tried to help Madame Magnusson has suffered from her indignation over differing ideas of value of these somewhat pretty and somewhat curious articles of personal ornament and pieces of small tableware. Most of them are family heirlooms, sold to keep the Icelanders from starvation after the island had been swept at one season by streams of lava, and had had a summer turned into winter by the enormous fields of ice that floated down from the Arctic and banked up about it for many terrible months when the harvests should have been ripening. The pathos and self-renunciation connected with the history of these bits of silver would make them worth millions if such characteristics had a market value. But, alas, in this practical world sentiment is held cheap.

The silver is familiar to Newporters, having been exhibited here as well as in most of our cities where the generous millionaire is supposed to congregate. General di Cesnola of late has allowed it to be shown in the Metropolitan Museum in New York, with permission given for it to remain there for two months. The period has been extended to two years, but no one has been moved to buy the silver. Madame Magnusson now comes out with an open letter to General di Cesnola, and claims that he is the cause of this, as she knows that he has answered questions as to the value by saying that the collection is worth $2,000 instead of the $15,000 she hopes to get for it. Ruskin and William Morris gave her sympathy and appreciation, and she looks back to that as evidence that the Americans should give her money. Though she did not expect this, it appears, she did not expect this, it appears, and.

Madame Magnusson has made a picturesque and interesting figure at women's club meetings for many years now, and has taken the interest in her appearance and history as encouragement for her hopes. She has had injudicious advice from those who know from with that sort of thing as long as it is not expensive to themselves. It is so much easier to be a police caught than a burglar foiled. But her own action in rushing before the public with a statement of the value put on her collection is an export worst being her love and interest and charity to an end, it would seem. Any one of our museums could be willing to keep the Icelandic silver, if a buyer could be found who would pay cash, but the refusal of Madame Magnusson to sell it at what is believed to be a fair price will probably stand in the way of its exhibition in any city, at least as a loan.

THE CANTEEN CLOSING.

The army officers are viewing with fears the possible effect on the soldiers of the closing of the libraries and canteens at the posts and the shutting off of the letter, tech meat and raw and other luxuries which are not contained in army rations but have been available supplies as a result of the post exchange rule to be done away with. It is recorded that the better class of enlisted men will drop out, and that their places will be taken by the old sort of men that knows no restraint, and that the old will look on the low class that will start up again about the posts.

Every effort will be made to keep the soldier up to the present standard, and to participate as many of his comforts as possible, but the leaning to one side or the other of the existence of the canteen exchange at a cost of about $[illegible] million dollars to the soldiers from the small profits made there. This will be cut off now, and it is not probable that such a sum can be raised in any other way. It is widely predicted that the country will have an object lesson in the next two years of a nature that will cause a return to the post exchange system at the end of that period.

SILK CULTURE.

The disposition of the flag that has long hung behind the Speaker's desk in the Representatives' Hall at Washington recalls the fact that more effort has been made to domesticate silk culture in this country than to establish any other industry or crop. The flag in question has been displaced because the Union has outgrown the number of stars it bears. It was presented to the House of Representatives by the Women's Silk Culture Association of America, an organization whose object was to encourage the raising of silkworms. It is not stated that the flag which takes its place was presented by the same body, which suggests the question whether the Women's Silk Culture Association is still in existence, and, if so, whether its interest in silkworms has abated.

Not only was a President of Yale College once installed in a robe of American silk, but the coronation robe of a Queen of England was woven from silk raised in what were then the British colonies in America. Within recent years the United States government spent a good deal over $100,000 in developing certain patents for reeling silk by machinery, but gave up the effort. Free traders from the South have asked for a duty on raw silk in the belief that silk culture could be domesticated in their states. In the Colonial days Virginia tried to substitute silk for tobacco and all sorts of encouragements were offered. In the North there have been repeated efforts to establish the culture. In the early part of the century a good deal of money was sunk in Massachusetts in the planting of mulberry orchards. In the West silkworms have been raised on the leaf of the Osage orange and at times it has seemed as if success were at hand.

Probably silk culture could not be made to succeed in our northern latitudes, and no food for the silkworm has been found to take the place of the mulberry. In the South the climate is not an objection, and with the large colored population there seems to be an ample supply of cheap labor. As much of the work is light, it has been thought that children could do it. But neither children nor negroes have yet proved their capacity to compete with Italy and China. Nearly all the silk comes from countries where wages of adult labor are very low. In the case of the worms and the reeling of the silk there is a great deal of work, much of which is hand labor necessarily; portions of it can be done by machinery, but this has not yet displaced hand labor. The delicacy of the work involves not only long practice but inherited experience. The work is done where it has been for many centuries and the art is not easily acquired, simple as it seems to be. Governmental and social patronage exercised at intervals from the early days of American history have not succeeded in establishing silk culture in the United States.

NO FILIPINO IN THE BODY OF THEIR PETITION.

The spirit of Boston that breathes through the reputed Filipino petition presented to the Senate last week is unmistakable. No such a sedate and coldly argumentative paper ever was the product of the Orient or of warm-blooded Southerners. It is an insult to the understanding not to expect us to recognize the voice of our brethren, and to think that we would believe that the fervid Aguinaldo could express himself in choice Bostonese. If a Congressional committee of the stamp that is doing such good work at West Point today should be appointed to examine half a dozen men whose names come to mind as we read this New England effusion, there would be some interesting revelations of the ways and means by which it was sent out for the two thousand Filipino signatures. Fancy the Filipino fiery spirits taming themselves to write this sentence, which reads alarmingly like one that has shortly graced an anti-annexationist newspaper published in Western Massachusetts: "Therefore the Filipino nation, bearing in mind not only the benign history of America, but also her sacred traditions, her humanitarian doctrines and her democratic institutions, asks of America to cease her persecution of men struggling to be free against greater odds and greater wrongs than those which inspired the fathers of the American republic."

TOO WARM WEATHER FOR FRUIT.

The Tennessee fruit crop is in danger, not from frosts but from the absence of frosts. It is said that if the warm weather which is prevailing in that state lasts much longer fruit trees will be in full bloom, many of them having already formed buds. Some strawberry vines in protected localities on hillsides are now in bloom and forming young fruit, and this will necessarily cause a setback to the early crop. There has been no cold weather at all in Tennessee this fall or winter. Not a flake of snow has fallen, and the only ice that has been seen was a few mornings, when it showed about the thickness of cardboard. The lowest point of the temperature was 29 degrees, and this continued only a few hours. The fruit growers in the district had, of course, been making arrangements for the largest crop the section has ever produced and the present unfavorable season has spread a gloom over them that can only be dispelled by an early and lasting cold spell.

The buffalo are almost exterminated, the giraffe rarely found now, and the day of the last elephant may come in the country. This has been fully realized, but the report that the weird and wrinkled monkey is in danger of extermination before long comes as an unpleasant surprise. It appears that the demand for monkey skins is causing an indiscriminate slaughter of the little beast that is sure if not checked to wipe his very memory from the earth within a few years. Instead of some $200,000 worth of monkey skins brought from Africa in a year, as was the rule not long since, the monkey has become so scarce that $40,000 worth is now considered an unusually good annual yield.

Canadian women are much disgusted because Lady Minto is not following in the footsteps of the generous but somewhat impractical Lady Aberdeen, and they gravely propose to turn their backs on the wife of the present governor general, and to make her suffer a boycott. Their like vexation over Lady Aberdeen in the first days of her appearance is quite forgotten, though it is said one of her offenses was to interview the servants of the house where she was a guest, and to advise them to strike for less work and higher wages.

Miss Condit-Smith as a result of her experience in Pekin will have a dowry of $10,000, the sum she is to receive from the publishers of her diary written during the siege. It is earnestly hoped that Miss Condit-Smith will prove to have more literary ability than has been shown in the many diaries already published by siege sufferers. These have been, as a rule, of the convulsive order or else intensely matter-of-fact. The real atmosphere of those weeks of stress in the Chinese city has not yet been pictured.

There is a prospect that a replica of the Lafayette monument presented by Americans to France will be secured and placed in position in Washington. Two others of Paul Bartlett's statues, the Michael Angelo and the Columbus, are at the capital now, and among the much admired works of art there. It is thought that there will be a large surplus left of the fund for the erection of the monument in the court of the Louvre in Paris, and that Congress will devote this to making a second bronze cast to be kept here.

It will be interesting to know what sort of a jury it is that is to decide on the fit or misfit of the gowns of a wealthy New York woman. The decision is that it is to be a jury of her peers, but whether peers in wealth, education, or culture, or knowledge of dressmaking, is not stated. The probability is that not one of the 12 will have had a common school education, or ever have discovered the difference between a bias cut and a straight.

Newport never put on a better winter aspect than it did Sunday and yesterday, when entertaining a number of its summer guests. It was a real Isle of Wight atmosphere, and the trailing honeysuckles, as freshly green as in the growing season, were emphatic of the difference in winter climate between this island and almost all the rest of the country north of Virginia.

The supposed death of Sherlock Holmes will not cause our delightful acquaintance with that gentleman's adventures to cease, as has been feared. Conan Doyle has a whole bookful of yarns about him that have never been told, and these are to be published shortly.

It hardly seems possible here in Newport that there is good sleighing and coasting in cities no farther distant than Providence and Boston.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the census of 1890, has some interesting views as to the probable population of the United States at the close of the present century.

"Taking all past records as a basis," said Mr. Porter, "the population of the United States at the close of this century ought to be at least 300,000,000, but no one can prophesy this with any particle of hope that it will be approximately correct. At the beginning of the nineteenth century 100 years ago—all the statisticians of prominence estimated that the population of the United States at this time would be 100,000,000. These predictions were based on the increase prior to that time.

"The natural increment of a healthy country like England is 1½ per cent a year, or about 15 per cent a decade. By this is meant the augmentation by birth, giving no consideration to the growth by immigration. If we should increase at the rate of 1½ per cent a year by natural means and continue along these lines for the next 100 years the population would be 300,000,000, not counting the increase by immigration, but there is much in the census statistics of 10 years ago and now to cast doubt upon the anticipated heavy increase.

"In the larger cities of the country, for instance, the tendency is apparently to smaller families. In some of the large cities the size of the families has decreased from five to four children. Suppose that in the next 20, 40 or 50 years the decrease in the number of children to the family is from four to three children, the effect will be great. Then later, if the decrease should be to two children, as is the tendency in France, the increment in population would almost stop. There is no doubt that as the population of a country increases the fight for life becomes more bitter and more serious. In France, as is well known, the population practically stands still. Each family is satisfied with two children, a boy and a girl. The French people go on the theory that the battle for existence is too terrible an affair now without adding to its terrors by more people to share what there is to be divided. Nobody can tell now whether such an idea will attain growth in this country in the future.

"The fact is that the best actuary cannot predict with any accuracy for a period of more than 10 or 20 years. In the course of a few more years the young people of this country may conclude, by reason of a desire to evade too much responsibility in family affairs, that they will not marry until they are several years older than the average period for marriage now. The effect of this on the population would be great. Let us suppose that the marriageable age for young men is now 25. I do not remember the exact figure. They decide not to marry until they are older, say 26. The decrease here alone would be 1,000,000 children in a decade."

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Notable Events Occurring at the Opening of the Nineteenth Century.

(Copyright, 1901, by H. E. Hughes, Louisville.)

A constitutional form of government was adopted by, and Toussaint L'Ouverture elected president for life of, Hayti, now temporarily called Saint Domingue, a name given it when six years before Spain ceded the whole island to France in the treaty of Basle. Toussaint, as leader of the blacks, had come to the assistance of the French government and been appointed commander-in-chief of the French army in the colony. When Bonaparte learned of Toussaint's elevation to the presidency, he determined to reduce the island to dependence and consign the blacks to slavery. General Leclerc was sent with 25,000 troops to accomplish this purpose, but failed altogether. Leclerc therefore invited Toussaint to an interview, and then treacherously seized and sent him to France, where he died two years later, in 1803. Dessalines, a man of considerable power, succeeded Toussaint, and continued to prosecute the war against the French. Three years later Hayti proclaimed itself an independent republic, but Dessalines soon broke the constitution, declared himself emperor, and was crowned with great pomp of ceremony. He became cruel and tyrannical, which led to an insurrection and his suicide.

The banditti in Italy, who carried on both open and secret war with civilized society and kept up a certain romantic idea of honor, continued to flourish, but by means of severe measures adopted by the papal government their haunts were soon broken up.

The art of lithography having been accidentally discovered two years before by Alois Senefelder, a native of Prague, Bohemia, was being rapidly perfected.

Commodore Baudin of France made important discoveries along the western and northwestern shores of Western Australia.

The rebels ravaged Little Wallachia in Roumania, and their ravages were succeeded by those of the Turkish troops, who now swarmed over the country. Exaction followed exaction and Russia resolved to assert her treaty rights in favor of the oppressed inhabitants of the principalities.

Mutiny of the squadron under Admiral Mitchell in Hantry bay, South Ireland, resulted in 17 of the mutineers being condemned to death. Only 11, however, were executed, the others receiving 200 lashes each.

Additional births of the year of persons who later won fame were as follows:

Joaquin Enfrasio Guzman, Central American statesman.

Karl Rudolf Hagenbach, German historian.

Daniel Haines, American lawyer and statesman.

Willis Hall, American lawyer, and statesman.

Daniel Hand, American philanthropist.

Joseph Wesley Harper, American publisher.

William Henry Heywood, American lawyer and author.

Roland Gibson Hazard, American author.

Phineas M. Heilprin, Polish scholar and author.

Henry A. Henry, English Jewish rabbi in America.

William Hincks, Irish educator in Canada.

Jan. van der Hoeven, Dutch naturalist.

Samuel Holland, Canadian soldier and surveyor general.

Samuel Gridley Howe, American philanthropist.

Henry Inman, American painter.

David Jackson, American physician and Congressman.

CLOSING THE HOLY DOOR.

(Public Opinion.)

As all Catholics and many Protestants are aware, the closing year of the century is a jubilee year in the Roman Catholic Church. Many ceremonies have taken place to mark the period, but of these none have been or are more imposing than the opening and closing of the Holy Door at St. Peter's Cathedral. The opening ceremony was witnessed a year ago, and the closing took place on Christmas eve. Owing to the delicate state of the present Pope's health, the building in which the opening and closing ceremonies took place had been heated to the temperature of Leo XIII's private apartments to avoid any possibility of His Holiness taking a chill.

The ceremony of opening the Holy Door is declared to be symbolical of the fact that the church is open to all men so long as they go there after a thorough and sincere conversion. When the Pope opens the door the three knocks which he gives to it represent the three continents—Europe, Africa and Asia—to which the Pope offers the treasures which he is the medium for dispensing. The three strokes also are looked upon as symbolizing the joy that the jubilee causes to the faithful of heaven, earth and purgatory. The Pope, who is seated on a raised throne in front of the large door in the middle of the grand portico, remains stationary for a brief while, until the prince of the throne presents a golden hammer to His Holiness, which the latter takes in his right hand, and rising from his throne goes and knocks at the Holy Door. His clergy follow him, each with a candle in his hand. His Holiness, after knocking three times at the door, says in Latin: "Open to me the doors of justice!" Then the choir adds "This is the door of the Eternal One, and the just will enter in," etc. After this the master masons knock down the wall which incloses the Holy Door, the wall being so lightly put together, however, that its four sides are held together but slightly, the stones of which it is composed not being cemented. Thus, no sooner has the Pope knocked at the Holy Door than it falls without any resistance. The debris of the wall is distributed among the worshippers, who hasten to gather it in order to put it among their precious relics.

While this is taking place the Pope re-seats himself on the throne, but after the demolition is completed the penitentiaries of St. Peter take their brooms, clean the floor, remove the pieces of brick and mortar from the passage—which are not looked upon as material to be held in light esteem, since relics are made of them—and wash the mouldings and all round the door with holy water. This work being finished, His Holiness once more descends from his throne, singing the anthem which opens with the words: "Haec dies quam fecit Dominus," etc., which the choir continues to sing after him. Arriving at the Holy Door the Pope recites some prayers, takes the cross, kneels before the door, intones the Te Deum, and rising again while singing passes through the Holy Door, his clergy following him. Everybody who can goes into St. Peter's to witness this superb ceremony or to take part in the vespers at the Papal Chapel. After the vespers the cardinals take off their robes and put on their red capes, accompany the Pope to the door of his private apartments, and then retire.

After the morning mass Christmas day His Holiness goes to the lodge of the Benediction, where he blesses the faithful in the form which is used only on the occasion of the jubilee. The closing the door is a very similar ceremony to the opening. The greatest solemnity is observed, and thousands of privileged pilgrims flock to the Cathedral to be witnesses of what, except in rare instances, occurs but once in a lifetime. His Holiness lays the first brick for the closing of the door, all the cardinals, monsignors and their dignitaries in Rome being witnesses of the operation. The bricks used for this purpose are about double the ordinary size, being covered with a thin layer of plate—in some cases of silver and in others of gold. They bear in relief the Papal arms and the inscription: "Leo XIII. Pont. Max. Aperuit et clausit."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Rhode Island—Generally fair tonight; Wednesday fair; southeasterly to southwesterly winds, fresh to brisk on the coast.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Cloudy and generally fair tonight and Wednesday; moderate temperature; southerly winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Cloudy weather with occasional light snow or rain prevails over New England and the lake region; in other sections of the country the weather today is fair and generally clear except over the provinces. The barometers are moderately low over northern districts east of the Rockies, with lowest readings of 29.44 inches over the Dakotas and 29.7 inches over the northwestern portion of Ontario. The temperature has risen in nearly all sections of the country. At 8 a. m. it was 26 at Eastport, Northfield, Vt., 29, Portland 22, Boston 31, New York 36, Washington 38, New Orleans 50, St. Louis 44, Chicago 31, St. Paul 30 and San Francisco 48.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	38	40	42
Barometer,	29.80	29.77	29.77
Wind,	S E	E	E
Weather,	Rain	Rain	Rain

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15.

Sun rises ..... 7 h 12 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 37 m
Moon rises ..... 2 h 56 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 25 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 21 m
High water ..... 3 h 26 m; 16 h 49 m

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16.

Sun rises ..... 7 h 11 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 38 m
Moon sets ..... 3 h 34 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 27 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 22 m
High water ..... 4 h 15 m; 10 h 58 m

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17.

Sun rises ..... 7 h 11 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 39 m
Moon rises ..... 4 h 28 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 28 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 24 m
High water ..... 5 h 02 m; 17 h 37 m

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18.

Sun rises ..... 7 h 10 m
Sun sets ..... 4 h 40 m
Moon rises ..... 5 h 20 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 20 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 30 m
High water ..... 5 h 50 m; 18 h 24 m

Moon's Phases.

New Moon, January 20, 9 h 35 m, E.
First Quarter, January 29, 4 h 42 m, W.
Full Moon, February 5, 10 h 20 m, W.
Last Quarter, February 11, 18 h 13 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Groceries at Auction; 5th page.
Sleigh, etc., at Auction; 5th page.
Wanted—Girl for Housework; 7th page.
Wanted—Situation by Cook; 7th page.
Lappin—Cloak and Suit Sale; 8th page.
The Geo. A. Weaver Co.—Notice; 8th page.
Seabury—Annual Clearance Sale; 8th page.
Simeon Hazard—Randolph Cottage; 4th page.
Wanted—Situation by Colored Girl; 7th page.
J. A. & H. H. Barker—Baldwin Apples; 1st page.
Carr—"Types of the American Girls;" 8th page.
A. C. Titus Co.—White Enamel Bedsteads; 1st.

ORDINANCES.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance to Repeal an Ordinance passed January 3, 1901, and entitled "An Ordinance creating and establishing a Commission to procure plans and estimates for the improvement of Long Wharf and to have charge of said improvement."

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as Follows:

SECTION 1. Said ordinance passed on the third day of January, A. D. 1901 is hereby repealed and the Commission thereby created is hereby discharged from further duty.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

(Passed January 7, 1901.)
A true copy. Witness,
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance in amendment of "An Ordinance repealing Chapter 25 of 'An Ordinance Revising the Ordinances of the City of Newport' and and substituting therefor another Ordinance to be designated 'Chapter 25.'"

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 3 of said Ordinance is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the word "seven" and inserting the word "eight," so that the salary of the Assistant Sanitary Inspector shall be Eight hundred dollars per annum hereafter.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

(Passed January 7, 1901.)
A true copy. Witness,
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance to repeal an ordinance passed January 3, 1901 and entitled "An Ordinance establishing a Board of Health for the City of Newport."

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:

SECTION 1. Said ordinance passed on the third day of January, A. D. 1901 is hereby repealed, and this ordinance shall take effect immediately.

(Passed January 7, 1901.)
A true copy. Witness,
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
City Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

Department of Streets and Highways.

NEWPORT, R. I., January 12, 1901.

Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the Committee on Streets and Highways at the office of the Street Commissioner in the City Hall and at no other place, until 5 o'clock P. M. Friday, January 18, 1901, for the following supplies for the Highway Department for the year ending December 31st, 1901, viz:

PAVING GRAVEL.

Paving gravel to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Street Commissioner may require from time to time. Bids to state the price per ton of 2,000 pounds, landed on City Wharf or such other wharf or wharves as the Street Commissioner may designate. Each bid must contain the names of two proposed sureties.

FUEL.

White Ash Coal, and Cumberland Coal in lumps, per ton of 2,000 pounds, and pine wood, 1 cord, per cord; said fuel to be delivered at such places and in such quantities, from time to time, as may be required by the Street Commissioner. Coal to be weighed on the city scales. Each bid must contain the name of proposed surety.

FORAGE.

White oats, cracked corn, and meal, per bushel; loose hay, baled hay, and rye straw, per ton; all to be of the best quality and weighed on the city scales; to be delivered at the city stable on City Wharf in such quantities as the Street Commissioner may require from time to time. Each bid must contain the name of proposed surety.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

By direction of the Committee on Streets and Highways.

JAMES MURPHY,
Street Commissioner.

Department of Streets and Highways.

NEWPORT, R. I., JANUARY 11, 1901.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Street Commissioner, City Hall, until 5 o'clock P. M., January 18, 1901, for removing old shingles and replacing city stable on City Wharf with best quality cedar sawed cedar shingles and wooden gear nails, and new ridge and gutters all seasoned wood, including all doors and windows, to be painted with two coats of best paint; the necessary painting in brickwork over doors on each side to be included in bid. All work to be approved by Street Commissioner before being paid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

JAMES MURPHY, Street Commissioner.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND,

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO

R. C. Derby, 138 Bellevue Ave.

WM. H. COTTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

90 THAMES STREET.

A. W. LUTHER

Real Estate.

Office - - - Ferry Wharf, Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor,

Real Estate Agent.

124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR SUMMER SEASON 1901.

FOR RENT—Furnished Cottages in all parts of Newport; on Bellevue avenue; Narragansett avenue; The Cliffs; Ochre Point; Harrison avenue, and "Hill District." Rents, $12,000, $7,000, $6,500, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $2,500 and lower.

Full particulars will be sent on application. Inspection of cottages will be arranged for at any time.

Private Telephone No. 120.

NEW YORK AGENTS,
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
500 Fifth Avenue.

DIED.

HILL—In Providence, 13th inst., Mary A., wife of John H. Hill, in her 63d year.
LAWLOR—In Fall River, 13th inst., James, son of Maria and the late John Lawlor, aged 35 years.
RICH—In East Providence, 14th inst., Sarah Sherman, widow of Thomas Rich, in her 77th year.
GARDINER—In East Greenwich, 13th inst., Esther A. Verry Gardiner, in her 56th year.
POWLER—In Providence, 14th inst., Charles E. Powler, in his 6th year.
SIMMONS—In Fall River, 13th inst., Susan C., wife of Hiram Simmons, aged 81 years and 17 days.
WEAVER—In North Providence, 14th inst., Penelope Devine, wife of Charles M. Weaver.
WRIGHT—In Richmond, 13th inst., William H., son of Arvilla and Olney Wright, in his 56th year.
MITCHELL—In Glocester, 12th inst., James M. Mitchell, in his 71th year.
SMITH—In Fall River, 13th inst., Emma J., widow of John Smith, and daughter of James and the late Agnes J. Lawrence, aged 36 years, 10 months, 25 days.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 848 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 222 & 224 Thames St. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

If your stomach is weak it should have help. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength to the stomach and cures dyspepsia and indigestion.

For Sale or for Rent.

I am now offering for rent and for sale the RANDOLPH COTTAGE on Broadway. This is a strictly first-class modern home and worth the inspection of any one desiring a substantially built and sanitarily correct property. It has a large reception hall and three living rooms on the first floor, besides pantries, four sleeping rooms, bath room with full set of plumbing on second floor and three sleeping rooms on third floor. It is heated by the hot water system and has a concrete cellar and nice piazza. I can show the premises to any intending purchaser.

SIMEON HAZARD, Real Estate Agent, 94 Broadway.
Telephone 359.

FOR SALE.

For Sale,

A FEW VERY FINE

Brown Leghorn Cockerels.

F. S. & S. F. BARKER.
FORT HILL FARM, MIDDLETOWN, R. I.

FOR SALE,

THE FINELY LOCATED AND WELL-KNOWN

Hotel Aquidneck.

Possession may be given February 1, 1901. For further particulars apply to Philip Rider.

Have You Any Furniture for Sale?

IF SO CALL AND I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

WILLIAM LOFTUS, 234 Spring St.,
New and Second-Hand Antique Furniture

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fine House of 13 Rooms

In excellent order. All improvements. 881 Broadway.

Fine Lots on Broadway and Elliott Place.

Moderate price.

William O. Elliott, 507 Broadway.

For Sale.

A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.

Price $10,000,

A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

C. T. KNOWLES,

BAY VIEW HOTEL. JAMESTOWN, R. I.

DRUGGISTS.

Downing Brothers

ARE SHOWING A LINE OF

TOILET REQUISITES

Staple Goods,

WHICH WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND EXAMINE.

Our stock of Cologne Waters, Handkerchief Perfumes, Sachet Powders, Olive Wood Mirrors, Military Brushes, etc., will be sold at prices within reach of all.

42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Colgate's, Ricksecker's, Spichler's, Wright's, Lubin's and Atkinson's Perfumes.

Metcalf's, Lundborg's, Colgate's and Wright Sachets.

All Standard Toilet Waters.

—AT—

WOOD'S PHARMACY,

106 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

Wright's Tolu, Tar and Wild Cherry,

A SURE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

James T. Wright, Pharmacist,

31 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

FOR SALE.

An excellent commodious two-tenement house property near Rhode Island avenue. Most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage and gradual payments on the same can be arranged for. Also small desirable corner building lot on Pope street at a bargain.

H. L. DYER, 5 Travers Block.

Welsbach Lights,

Mantels and Glassware,

Placed on trial and guaranteed

To burn less gas per candle power than any other inflation burner.

PHILIP F. CONROY,

181 Thames St. Telephone 672.

Fire Insurance.

AGENCY OF THE

PAWTUCKET MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Assets. $[illegible]
Surplus. $[illegible]

Insures dwellings, mercantile and farm property and pays dividends on all policies.

HENRY BULL, JR., AGENT,
127 Thames St.

FOR SALE.

COTTAGE HOUSE,

Location within 150 ft. of Broadway, near Lake's Corner. Has eleven rooms, bathroom, steam heat, set tubs in basement and all improvements.

Built about five years. Price $4,500.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
127 Thames Street.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

Proposals for the Collection of Garbage.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Committee on Health and Sanitation, Room No. 6, City Hall, until THURSDAY, January 17, 1901, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the Collection of Garbage, in the entire city during the present municipal year. Collections to be made under the direction of the Committee on Health and Sanitation.

Bonds to be furnished by some Trust Co. or Surety Co., in a sum satisfactory to the committee.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

JAMES H. COMSTOCK, Chairman.
Newport, R. I., January 12, 1901.

EDWIN T. BANNING

Architect,

209 Thames Street,

ROOM 30.

FOR PERSONAL WORK.

Success of the "Spiritual Reception" in the Union Gospel Series.

Something unique in the religious history of this city took place in connection with the union gospel services in the First Baptist Church last evening. It was called by Evangelist Geil a "spiritual reception," and was announced to continue from 7 o'clock until 10. It was in reality an immense gathering for personal Christian work among those who attended. It was skillfully planned and resulted in the open profession of the acceptance of Christ upon the part of many.

The following committees took some part, each consisting of seven persons: "Parades," its duty being to break up cliques, the bane of all receptions; "Flower," to supply each member of the several committees with flowers and to decorate the church; "Scripture," to give short Bible readings to groups of people as they happened to be found together; "Reception," to welcome each one as they entered the church; "Matthew," to deal personally with backsliders; "Mark," to deal in the same manner with the unconverted; "Luke," to labor with persons not professing to be Christians; "John," to encourage and strengthen new converts; "Mary of Bethany," to talk with girls; "Mary of Nazareth," to work with boys; "Mary of Jerusalem," to deal generally with the unsaved.

Each committee was on hand on time and took up its work with a will and within a very few minutes after the signal was given the whole body of the church resembled a huge inquiry meeting. At 9:30 Mr. Geil preached. He stated that there were fully twice as many present as he had anticipated and that more conversions took place than upon any other two nights since he had been in the city. The reception was a good start for the last week's meetings and showed that the movement has a firm hold upon the city.

The usual meeting for women was held today in the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church at 2:30, and the first of the four lectures upon the Second Coming of Christ was given in the lecture room of the same church, the sub-topic being "Will Christ Come Again?"

The first noon meeting was held at 101 Thames street and was led by Mr. W. O. Glazier. These meetings are open to all men; they last but 40 minutes, and are of a come-and-go nature. They are in charge of a special committee of which Rev. C. H. Smith is chairman and are to be conducted by a different person each day.

Mr. Geil is to preach tonight in the First Baptist Church, the topic to be "Knocking Out the Props."

LOCAL BRIEFS.

--Mr. Francis D. Willis of Block Island is in town.

--Torpedo boat Cushing has arrived at the Torpedo Station from New York.

--Miss Margaret Theresa McDonough has returned from a visit to New York.

--Mrs. Victor Sorchan and Mrs. Edward T. Potter went to New York today.

--Mrs. Sarah A. Gavill submitted this morning to a surgical operation, with very favorable results.

--Mr. P. H. Child took a group photograph of the wedding party at "Harbourview" yesterday afternoon.

--Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Audrain will go abroad next month. They have taken a store on Bellevue avenue for next season.

--Mr. and Mrs. William Hansen will be at home after Thursday, January 17, at their residence at 22 Prospect Hill street.

--Simeon Hazard has rented for Mrs. William C. Langley to Charles E. Ash, Jr., the north half of her house at 10 Sherman street.

--News has been received of the recent death of Mr. Graham of Pawtucket, a son-in-law of the late William Chaan of this city.

--Some of the plastering on the ceiling of the Bull street porch of the City Hall dropped today, the result evidently of a leak from the balcony above.

--The engagement is announced of Miss Emma L. Beddington and Mr. Frank N. Fournier, the marriage being set for Tuesday morning, January 29.

--In the rush of getting into the church yesterday the names of many of the guests were necessarily lost, and among these was that of Mr. J. I. Greene.

--District Deputy Grand Master O. H. P. Belmont, with Messrs. R. S. Franklin and W. E. Mumford, visited Jenks Lodge, No. 21, of Pawtucket last night and installed the officers-elect.

--Court of Calantha, Ladies' Auxiliary of the Knights of Pythias, will hold a public installation of officers in Knights of Pythias hall, West Broadway, January 28, to which Hope Lodge has been invited.

--Mr. Ralph Grelione, chef at the Perry House, left last night for New York and will sail tomorrow for Europe. He will spend about four months at his old home in Sicily. He was accompanied by Mr. Marco Russo. A number of friends gathered at the wharf to see them off on their trip.

--Tugs W. Luckenbach, Cora Staples, Reliance, Gertrude, Battler and James Hughes are in with tows, awaiting better weather. On account of the weather also the Danielson did not make her regular trip to Block Island today. In town a light drizzle and haze prevails; outside it is rough and hazy.

--Among the city officials who have qualified within the past two days are James McLeish as surveyor of highways, D. E. Sullivan, E. C. O'Neill and William Loftus as auctioneers, A. K. McMahon as undertaker and as commissioner on the burial of veterans, D. J. Sullivan and Thomas J. Boyle as weighers of coal and A. K. Quinn as tax assessor.

--The new building committee of Canonchet Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., was inducted into office last night, and at the close of the meeting was entertained by the retiring committee at A. C. Ash's. The members of the new committee are: Chairman, A. Hurley; vice chairman, S. H. Norris; secretary, James Majors; assistant secretary, E. O. Jackson; treasurer, Jefferson Morrison, with R. E. Brooks and B. F. Brown. The association is making satisfactory progress in its work.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

A. W. Luther has sold for Mrs. Amy Ann Douglass to Mrs. Susan C. Clarke lot No. 1 on the Douglas plat, bounded westerly, 56.1 feet, North Main road; northerly, 100 feet, on land of Frederick and Louis W. Anthony; easterly, 56.1 feet, on land of Frederick and Louis W. Anthony, and southerly, 100 feet, on other land of the grantor.

Mrs. H. L. Eustis and Miss Eustis of Cambridge are in town today.

Captain L. H. Champlin at a recent meeting of Whatcheer Lodge, No. 13, American Masters and Pilots, of Providence, was elected a delegate to the national convention to be held in Washington. Captain Champlin will leave Thursday for New York, where he will be joined by Mrs. Champlin and will then proceed to Washington.

Mr. A. W. Luther of Boston is in town today.

Barge Prima Donna is discharging a cargo of pea coal for the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company.

The "Red-Hot Time," with G. W. West and his vaudeville company, came off last night in Watson & Gardner's hall, as announced. The audience was so small that the program was cut and dancing began early. There have been so many entertainments here this winter that it is hard to get the people out.

Captain Armbrust is confined at home by illness. He slipped and fell on the icy sidewalks recently and was considerably shaken up. He will probably be about again in a few days.

Mr. W. H. Allen is ill.

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELDS.

General Huidekoper, who commanded the Bucktails at Gettysburg and lost an arm there, has been for a long time engaged in the construction of a relief map of the battlefield, which he has at length completed. It is made with absolute topographical accuracy, on a horizontal scale of 600 feet to the inch and a vertical scale of 100 feet to the inch, showing elevation and depression in an area of 16 square miles, every hill and vale and watercourse, the roads, the woods, the houses that figured in the battle, every point essential to the understanding of the military movements. No such map exists of any great battlefield, and its importance to the military student and to the general reader is obvious. The modelling of this remarkable bas-relief has been a labor of love with General Huidekoper.

TELEPHONING WITHOUT WIRES.

[New York Post.]

In a recent test of wireless telephony across the Mississippi river, at St. Paul, evidence was given of the utility of the method which may result in the adoption of the plan when the mechanism has been perfected. The distance across the river at that point is 1,000 feet, and, in spite of a strong wind and extremely cold weather, conversation was carried on with little difficulty. The name wireless telephony is something of a misnomer, as wires have to be used. One hundred and fifty feet were stretched parallel to the river on each side and the transmitters and receivers were attached to each set, the voice vibrations being carried across the river from one and registered on the other. For a time the experiment worked well, but before long the moisture in the breath got into the diaphragms, freezing them to such an extent that they had to be thawed out, and then did not do as good work. The cold weather, however, was of advantage in one respect, as thick ice extended out into the river for some distance from each side, and there was no doubt that it aided in transferring the current across the stream.

When the wires and apparatus were in place a test was made with a voltmeter, and it was found that there was induction of half a volt, which made it look as if the experiment could not be carried on. In spite of this, however, the sound of the voice was easily and clearly transmitted. The first trial was with five volts of battery, and the sound of the voice could be heard, although words could not be distinguished. Later, without any change in apparatus or current, the words could be distinguished as easily as a direct telephone, and afterwards the sounds were muffled and could not be distinguished. Other batteries were then attached, five at a time, finally cutting in with 20 volts on one side of the river and five on the other. The operator at the five-volt end could not only understand what was being said to him, but could hear others talking on the bank of the river near the transmitter. Then the diaphragms began to freeze, and after they were thawed out, as has been stated, did not work.

A second experiment was tried two days later. 200 feet of 12-gauge copper wire being used on each side of the river. As before, the ends of the wire were run into the river to make a ground, and the only experiment that failed was the attempt to talk without the aid of batteries. The test was made with 22½ volts on each side of the river, and it was calculated that 45 could have been used with safety. From this it was deduced that by increasing the length of the side lines the battery strength could be increased so as to talk up to 12 miles without fear of heating the transmitter. Measurements by the ammeter showed that the earth-current was .1830, that whistling raised the reading to .2074, talking in a moderate voice to .2300, and talking in a loud voice to .5400. The ordinary talking current registered 45-300 amperes, and with 401 feet of wire and a resistance of 150 ohms would equal 1-3 of an ohm to the foot.

Wanted!

Stack Marsh Hay,
Stack Oat or Barley Straw.

Inquire of EDWARD A. BROWN, 274 Thames St.

LIGHTING THE CAPITOL.

The Electric Plant Could Supply a City of Fifty Thousand People.

Hidden away in the depths of the Capitol at Washington is an electrical plant which not one in a thousand visitors to the great building ever sees or hears of. It is one of the most complete of its kind in the world. It could supply light to the average city of 50,000 population without employing its full capacity. Its function is to supply the Capitol with lights and with power for elevator service, and it forms one of the most interesting mechanical exhibits in the country.

This model plant could not be duplicated by an individual or a corporation for less than $200,000. Its component parts are models of their respective classes. There are engines with a total of 3,000 horse power, gigantic boilers and dynamos and powerful steam pumps. Two of the dynamos have a combined capacity of 6,000 incandescent lights, and two more of equal range are being installed. It would cost the ordinary electric light company $10,000 to secure one of these monster machines, and the cost of installation would be additional. When the new engines are ready this electrical combination will be capable of generating 8,500 amperes. The ordinary candle power incandescent light is the equivalent of half an ampere.

It is calculated by C. P. Gliem, superintendent of lighting of the Capitol, that the plant will light 17,000 incandescent lamps when worked to its full capacity. There are 150 arc lights distributed about the building and grounds, which are also supplied by it. This information, given recently to the committee that is to supervise the illumination of the Capitol and other public buildings in inaugural week, brought out the interesting fact that this outfit of electrical machinery, which serves a single building, has nearly half the power for incandescent service of the United States Electric Lighting Company, which has a monopoly in its line in the District of Columbia. This company can supply 19,000 amperes, or 38,000 incandescent lights.

This comparison may lead the reader to ask why the Capitol should require such extensive and costly means of light and power. Well, it's a big building, to begin with. Its counterpart cannot be found on this continent. It covers an area of 153,112 square feet. It has more rooms and corridors and underground and attic chambers than any man connected with it can count. Only the other day a room was discovered that had not been opened since 1865. Its existence had been forgotten by all save an ancient darky who has been employed in the building for the last 50 years. He recalled the fact that it had been used as a hospital for Union soldiers. A dilapidated blue uniform coat hanging on the wall was mute evidence of the former occupancy of the apartment.

Thousands of lights are kept burning all day in rooms and corridors of the Capitol that are in constant use. The lower rooms would be untenable without artificial light. Few rooms of the hundreds occupied for committee and administration purposes have sufficient natural light. Even in the press galleries lights are burning most of the time in the winter season.

Electric lights were first introduced in the Capitol about 13 years ago. Prior to that time gas had been the illuminant, and the Capitol was gloomy and filled with bad odors. An exhibition plant was installed in the basement of the Senate wing in 1886, with the understanding that it should be operated without cost to the government. After a year or two the Senate agreed to pay an annual rental, the plant to be used only when the body was in session. Soon afterward the House authorized the installation of engines and dynamos for its own use. The first machinery was unsatisfactory and was ordered to be removed, but the contracting companies made necessary alterations, and the growth of the electrical system in the building became assured.

In 1895 the government installed four 14-inch compound engines and four 75-kilowatt generators of 1,250 lights each. The following year a 3,000-light machine was added to the Senate equipment. Persons who were in the habit of visiting either chamber before that year remember the crackling sound that announced the lighting of the gas in the attics directly above the ceilings. This was caused by the electric lighters that had been employed for many years, and were considered to be a great improvement. One sitting in the galleries could trace the spark as it ran along the hundreds of gas jets. This system gradually gave way to one entirely electric. In 1898 a 3,000-light machine was erected in the House side of the Capitol. Two more are now being installed, one on each side.

The new dynamos are of what is known as the direct connected engine type. The shaft of the armature and engine is in one piece, obviating the use of the flexible coupling and shortening the machine four feet. While the machinery of the two houses of Congress is placed 350 feet apart, it is connected by switchboards and can be operated as a unit.

Besides supplying lights the engines are employed to run seven electric elevators and the ventilating apparatus of the Senate, and also to supply the current for the graphophones used by the official reporters of the Senate and House. Since the experimental days there has not been recorded a single breakdown of the machinery. The system under which it is operated is faultless. The growth of the service has kept pace with the demand for power and undoubtedly it will be increased from year to year.

One who would undertake to estimate the mileage of the electric wires in the Capitol would face a big problem. In 1888 10,000 feet of wire were strung. Twice as much was installed in 1900. If Superintendent Gliem's plan for illuminating the Capitol for inaugural week is adopted the extra lamps and wiring required will cost $6,500. The entire structure will be outlined by incandescent globes, so that it will be visible at night many miles away. The effect cannot fail to be extremely beautiful.

PICKANINNIES OF DIXIE.

[Olive F. Gunby, in New York Post.]

The pickaninny is that component of Southern life most picturesque and pervasive. At home and afield, in town, country, and hamlet, he is in the foreground of the picture, and nobody can engage in any manner of occupation or diversion without being made aware of his talents and usefulness. When scarcely more than a baby himself, he makes the fires, minds the turkeys, and nurses his younger brothers and sisters. He finds bait for the fisherman, puts the sportsman on the trail of the missing quarry, catches the horse that has slipped halter, carries corn to the mill and cane to the boiler, and does a dozen and one things intuitively and without the telling that would do credit to a person many years his senior. If ever a human sprite is born into the world with a desire to do and dare and know, it is the negro. Independence is a characteristic with him before he can creep, and with all his pluck and ambition he has a certain lustre of youthfulness and enthusiasm that remains with him till manhood. The street urchin's precociousness gives his face and figure an old, hard, worldworn look, as though he were a man before his time, but the pickaninny, although he gets his growth early and tackles responsibilities at a very tender age, looks younger at 11 than the street gamin looks at four.

The pickaninny never has a toy; never in all his babyhood days does he have experience with anything created purposely to amuse. He discovers his own playthings in the homely objects about him, makes companions of the chickens, kittens and puppies, rides cornstalk horses, strings chaney beetles, plays with the gourds and calabashes that grow under the cabin eaves, and when sturdy enough to take part in the cotton-house tussels and pine straw hide-and-seek games he starts in for real work-a-day tasks. A walk or a drive through the cotton-farming districts affords pictures of childish ambition and energy most quaint and interesting. Here you see a little woolly pate, scarcely bigger than a Tom Thumb, harnessing a mule twice his height, and standing tiptoe on a box or a stump so as to get the bridle over the animal's ears. The mule and the youngster understand each other, and Long Ears yields tolerantly to the small hostler, and does not attempt to walk off or play tricks as is his wont. Long Ears is being hitched up to haul wood for the family cooking, and may be further on in the tract of woods beyond the cabin with a couple of small axemen whacking away at the old field pine they wish to fell. Old field pines have resin hearts that make a famous blaze, but the wood is tough and resists the axe.

"How long have you been cutting on that tree, Tony?" you ask, when there is a pause in the steady blows.

"Th: make t ree chonin's sence," is the answer; "but us had cut de first ring round it 'fore dat again."

"And when do you expect to get it down?"

"I dun know. It's a big tree; but when it is down, it will give us fire for a long time."

Again, you will see four or five little chits, each crowned with a leaky piggin of water, straggling up hill from the spring. These will be boys and girls together, none of whom has been walking very long in the world, but who want to "do things" like the big people. The fact that the water is trickling down their chubby faces and dampening their clothes is of little moment. They are radiant with the pleasure of doing.

"I's been keepin' sickly all de year," a cabin housewife will tell you. "I ain't able to do nuthin' much 'sceptin a little choppin' in de garden, now and then, and the washin' and tendin'."

"Who attends to your farm work?" she is asked.

"Dem chillun. Dey's a sight ob help since my old man die. Nebin, dere, does pretty near all de ploughin'. He's a peart-hearted boy, and my main 'pendence. All dis spring and summer he neber come out de field a single ebenin' till long after everybody else was take out, and dere neber was a sprig of grass een my cotton-patch. The land-owner neber wouldn't rent me this ground if it wasn't for Nebin."

You look at Nebin, and he is so small and his wrists so slender that it is a miracle how he can be anybody's "main 'pendence." His age? "Oh, he must be 11 now, going on 12, 'cause he and Mr. Seba Newcomb's second gal is one year chillun." As a general thing, the pickaninny's mother dates his birth from some seasonable happening. "My baby will be a year ole, risin' two, when de mapletree blossom red," a matron will say, and another will reckon his birthday from the number of times the Jessamine has been in bloom or say, "When dey does start to haul cotton to de gin, 'Merica, or Pete, or April, is another year old."

There is no baby hamper got ready against the pickaninny's advent into the world, and no comforters and flannels and linen garments prepared for his convenience. This is against the plantation creed. "It's bad luck to count on de Lord's doin's dat ar fashion, same like you done know 'ready how t'ings gwine turn out," says black Dinah. "I got a check pattern in de house now what ain't had scissors in it yet, and I'se got stuff for body clothes, too, but I ain't daresn't touch any piece of it, not so much as to cut out a slip."

This being the sentiment, the newcomer's limbs are swathed in whatever comes first to hand, and he is bundled up in odds and ends of the family wardrobe until such time as he gets strong enough to kick himself free of them. From that time on his growth and movements are never restricted by over many clothes, except occasionally when he is embarrassed by having to wear handed-down garments miles too big for him. The plantation negro baby takes his chances much like the calves and the colts and other young things, only they have somewhat the advantage in being able to scamper about at the beginning, whereas he must wait at least 10 months for his going power.

At an extraordinarily early age he creeps, making venturesome voyages across the cabin floor, getting his fingers fastened in the cracks between the boards, shoving all objects small enough into his mouth, and testing those too large with his tongue. When he has tumbled out of the open door oftener than is thought good for him, and crept up to the unguarded fire three or four times in succession, he is whipped up and planked down in a box, above the high sides of which only his kinky head shows, there to repent his daring. For days and days before he can creep he lies out in the field on a pile of bags or straw at the end of the cotton row, staring up at the sky, watching the winged things that skim about overhead, hearing the voices of the field-workers about him. He can take all the air he wants lying there, with the wind blowing as it listeth. If a shower comes he is carried indoors, but otherwise he is left to himself to laugh or cry or do anything he can.

One particular little youngling one day did credit to himself under these circumstances. There were a dozen or more hands picking cotton in the field, and now and again in the course of their work they would come to the outspread sheet near where the baby was and empty the contents of their cotton bags upon the general heap. The pickaninny could neither walk nor talk, but he could creep. He had wearied of the tin bucket-cover he was playing with, had thrown it from him in a pet, and was looking about for some new interest. Suddenly he crept to a cotton-stalk near by on which was a half-opened boll, succeeded in pulling the white tuft from its holder, and creeping over to the heaped-up sheet deposited his contribution. Some larger children who saw the feat told about this to the youngest cotton-picker of the clan.

Instinctively, the pickaninny is a naturalist. He knows the peculiar chirp, cry, or whistle of every winged creature that inhabits his native woods and swamps. He knows the nature of the birds; whether they stay in those haunts all winter or seek other climes; whether the male bird and the female of a certain species have the same note or cry; what kind of nests they have; whether near to the ground or high aloft, and whether they like to build in dense thicket or open place.

The pickaninny does not know the names that ornithologists have given these birds, but he is familiar with their habits and calls them by names indicative of certain traits and peculiarities which he or his fathers before him have noticed.

"What kind of a bird is that?" you ask the pickaninny, as a feathered body flits up suddenly from the hedgerow he is watching.

"Dat a shirt-tail. See the white in he wing?" he answers, but you don't see the white in the least. It takes sharp, trained eyes like his to notice it, and the boy goes on up the road, the peck of meal on his head keeping his burden well balanced, and his senses on the alert for everything that moves in the sky and sand and woods.

"There's a thrasher sittin' there waitin' for he waitin' man to line he nest for him!" a small naturalist was heard to remark. "De thrasher goin' to obersee the job, but he waitin' man man gor to do all the flyin' 'bout and fetchin' oh stick and straw and tings for make he house."

Again you hear them discussing the jays. "Bluejay done gifted and give over to the debbil," they declare. "Dat make they never mix no other kind of bird and always squabblin' and cuttin' up. I see two catbird have dere nest part build, all de scantlin' done laid, and when the bluejays begin to start a nest in de same oak the catbird carry off dere tings to another tree. Dey done know dat de jay is thick with the old boy, and does visit wid him every Friday de Lord sends."

ROOSEVELT'S FIRST LION.

Colonel Roosevelt's first day in the Rockies netted him a handsome lion, together with an exciting adventure. Leaving Meeker at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, the party struck a fresh lion trail four miles out. The dogs were released, and the pursuit started. For five miles the wily animal led its pursuers, but was finally treed. With the dogs baying around the tree, Dr. Webb and Mr. Stewart pressed Colonel Roosevelt to shoot, but the New Yorker insisted on drawing straws. Fortune favored him, and he drew the long one, and none too soon, as the angry beast sprang from the tree at the little party. Quick as a flash the colonel's gun was at his shoulder, and the ball struck true, while the animal was in mid-air. The men scattered quickly as the beast hit the ground, narrowly missing Dr. Webb, and the dogs threw themselves on the lion and quickly finished him.

THE TRAIL OF THE SKIRT.

[London Chronicle.]

The topics of microbes reminds one of an appeal which, as yet, has apparently been made in vain to the common sense of women, with the view of persuading them to abolish the trailing skirt. This utterly indefensible habit appears, so far, to have come to stay. The skirt that sweeps the pavement and gathers up all manner of undesirable items (including the bacilli of consumption) is an unhygienic monstrosity. It is more, for it represents a wasteful practice, whereby often costly fabrics are ruined and soiled after a day's scavenging of the sidewalks. In summer this skirt diffuses microbes broadcast, for every woman who thus sweeps the pavement creates an aerial vortex or maelstrom that liberates clouds of dust particles into the air, and thus increases the infective material of the atmosphere. The latest fashion, I observe, is that of carrying the folds of the skirt in the hand. This practice must entail a fairly severe wrist strain, one would fancy; yet it flourishes unchecked. Sometimes the vagaries of fashion trend in the direction of common sense. The next move, let us hope, will result in the coming in of the sensible length. It is surely the extreme of folly to promenade the streets in a skirt of a length which of old one only saw worn in the house.

It is to the peanut that Herr Bernegg of Hungary looks for the civilization of Africa. Great crops are already raised by natives of the British and Portuguese possessions, and the Germans are advised also to encourage the industry. Besides supplying valuable oil, the product, containing much nitrogenous matter, is being used in concentrated army rations.

Ye Stoves of Old.

Now in our show window,

Two Very Old Heating Stoves.

Must have been in use in the early part of the last century.

Walsh Bros,
222 THAMES STREET.

Special Bargains.

50 pairs White Wool Blankets, reduced from $2.50 to $1.98 per pair

Roller Towels, of all linen crash, reduced from 17c. to 10c. each

A Miscellaneous collection of Ginghams and Dimities, in remnants, at 6 1-4c.

"Gredalin," a new fabric for waists and dresses, a beautiful cloth in all colors, 25c. per yard.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,

204 THAMES STREET.

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
Leaking roofs made water-tight and guaranteed. Waterproofing a specialty. Gravel roofs put on old tin at low price. Address O'Brien, Prison street, Newport, R. I.

Stoddard & Cladding,
COTTAGE ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.
Plans for interior and exterior alterations. Wood mantels of all descriptions. Hardwood floors laid and waxed. Sole agents for Berger's Classified Metal Ceilings. SHOP, REAR 14 POPLAR STREET.

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Established 1884.

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Scientifically examined free of charge and
CLASSES
Accurately fitted to correct all defects of vision.
106 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

January Sale!

10 dozen Gents' Flannel Working Shirts at 19c.

12 dozen Children's Aprons, best gingham, lace trimming, at 19c

10 dozen Gents' and Boys' Caps, 35c. goods, at 19c.

Baby Bonnets, 25c., 35c. and 42c. grades, at 19c.

15 dozen Gents' Heavy Natural Gray Shirts and Drawers, worth 35c. per garment, 19c

Levy's
76 BROADWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Business of a Routine Nature Before the Senate and House.

[Special dispatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 15.—Business was not very lively in the General Assembly today.

In the senate the judiciary committee reported back the second batch of changes in the General Laws to conform to the amended constitution, making a uniform time for the election of state officers by the General Assembly, and it was passed.

Mr. Horton of Newport presented the annual report of State Record Commissioner Tilley of Newport, which was ordered printed and communicated to the house.

Mr. Parkhurst of Providence presented a resolution making an appropriation of $12,000 for the erection of a cottage at the State Home and School. Referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Robinson presented the annual report of the state auditor. Ordered printed and communicated to the house.

The governor presented the report of the commissioner to locate the burial place of the first governor of Rhode Island, Governor Benedict Arnold of Newport. Referred to the committee on state property.

From the house was received the resolution appropriating $1,000 for the Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf and also the act changing the composition of the hospital corps of the state militia, and both were passed in concurrence and referred to the committee on engrossed acts.

In the house Mr. Lawton of Tiverton, from the committee on corporations, reported back the act to incorporate the Saunderstown Steamboat & Railway Company, with recommendation of indefinite postponement. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Lawton presented a petition from residents of Tiverton for a change in the law regarding shellfish, and an accompanying act for the protection of scallops. This limits the open season for the taking of scallops to the time between September and January, instead of from September 1 to April 15 as now, and imposes a fine of $50 and imprisonment of from three to six months for dredging during the close season, for taking scallops under one year old or for having seed scallops in possession. The act further provides for a license, of from $2 to $8, according to the size of the boat; requires that numbers shall be placed on boats engaged in the fishing, that fishermen shall show their scallops to officers and that officers may search the boats. The petition and act were referred to the committee on fisheries.

Mr. Curtis of Providence also presented an act to the same effect except that the penalties and restrictions are not severe. This also was referred to the committee on fisheries.

Mr. Clarke of Newport presented a petition and accompanying act to do away with the close time for ducks. Referred to the judiciary committee.

From the senate were received the two batches of amendments to the General Laws to conform to the recent amendments to the constitution and they were referred to the judiciary committee.

Both branches adjourned to Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

RESTAURANTS.

Touro Dining Rooms, 29 Touro Street.
MENU FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 13.
Consomme Soup, Clam Chowder, Roast Beef and Turkey (Cranberry Sauce), Roast Lamb and Giblet Stew, Mash Potatoes, String Beans, Stewed Tomatoes. Dessert—Baked Apple Pudding, Custard and Apple Pie, Coffee.
PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD.
Catering a specialty. Oysters, Scallops and Clams. Salads to order.
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FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Catering for weddings and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week.
N. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

ORIENTAL RESTAURANT.
Formerly of Page street, Providence.
Chop Sooy. First-Class Cooking.
18 LONG WHARF.
LHI SHONG.
All kinds of teas by the pound, at wholesale prices.

Boxing Gloves, Striking Bags, Club Skates, Foot Balls, Pulley Exercisers, etc.

LANDERS & SON,
167 Thames St. Covell's Block.

TURKEYS!

LANDERS & PECKHAM,
142 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 130-6.

Fresh R. I. Eggs,
3 dozen for $1,
—AT—
Rooney's Market,
231 THAMES STREET.

Hill's Liquid Amandine
FOR CHAPPED HANDS, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN AND ALL CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS.

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil,
WITH PEPSIN AND QUININE. A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR PULMONARY DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
88 THAMES STREET, COR CHURCH STREET.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

St. Martha's Guild of Emmanuel Church
WILL HAVE A
Supper and Sale of Aprons, Ice Cream and Cake,
IN THE PARISH ROOMS,
JANUARY 16, 1901.
Supper will be served from 4 until 8. Dancing.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

New Music.

Songs, Ballads, Vocal Duets, Two-Steps, Cake Walks and Coon Songs,
JUST RECEIVED.

Rogers, - 210 Thames St.

MASSAGE.

CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN.
General treatment of the feet. Hair moles and warts removed (painless). Dr. E. C. HOLLOWAY, office 19 Spring St. OPEN EVENINGS. Orders may be left at SEABURY'S

Miss E. G. Dimock, Masseuse.
Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 205 Spring street. Telephone 273-1.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse,
General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport Avenue.

Going East

To the Potato Market.

The manager will spend ten days in Aroostook to select seed stock in the cellars of the growers. We ask the farmers to hold their orders until the return, when we will have prices and know just how good stock can be had to offer you.

Bear in mind

Swift Sure Fertilizer

Is the best. It has 1,450 lbs. of pure bone: it builds up the land as it produces the crop; it is the cheapest on the market, due to its honest compound.

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See us when you want

FARM REQUISITES.

THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO.,
BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Amount of City Appropriation Needed for the Year.

Dr. Barker Re-elected Chairman and H. W. Lull Superintendent.

The first meeting of the school committee for the year was held last evening, the full board, consisting of Dr. C. F. Barker, Rev. E. H. Porter, Dr. Frederick Bradley, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Messrs. W. P. Sheffield, Jr., William P. Clarke, Gardner S. Perry, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Clark Burdick, Robert C. Bacheller, Robert C. Cottrell and Thomas P. Peckham, being present.

Dr. Bradley was nominated as temporary chairman and Mr. Perry as temporary secretary. The newly elected members—Messrs. Burdick, Bradley, Cottrell and Peckham—presented their credentials of election. The board then organized with the election of Dr. C. F. Barker as chairman.

The salary of the superintendent was fixed at $3,000, and Herbert W. Lull was elected superintendent of schools for the year.

The superintendent read the records of the regular and two special meetings and they were approved.

The superintendent presented the following report:

To the Honorable School Committee:

The attendance at the close of the eighteenth week of the school year is as follows: Total registration since the fourth of September, 3,417; average number now belonging, 3,127; average daily attendance, 2,873; percentage of attendance, 91.8; total number of tardinesses for the week, 263.

Of the average number belonging, 291 are in the kindergarten, 1,912 in grades I-V, 779 in grades VI-IX, and 236 in grades X-XIII. At this time four pupils are ill with scarlet fever and six with diphtheria. These children cause several other children to lose their schooling, because they are members of the same family or live in the same house, which has a common entrance.

There are in grade VIII nearly 290 pupils. It is safe to assume that of these, plus those in grade IX who will not be promoted, a sufficient number will return to school next September to fill four rooms of the ninth grade, each numbering from 40 to 45 pupils. It is evident that the west end of the third floor in the Calvert must be used as a regular schoolroom, although it is not adapted to such a use. This means that this board cannot move too soon to secure a modern nine room building on the Edward-Farewell site.

The following report is submitted by Principal Bryant of the Townsend:

Enrolment (for month ending January 11, 1901): High (industrial), 86; grammar, 853; intermediate and primary, 21; private, 1; parochial, 27; evening (non-attendants), 40; Total, 1,011.

Evening Classes—Drawing, 28; bookkeeping, 17; total, 45.

Sloyd—Attendance (for month ending January 11, 1901): Number enrolled grammar and parochial, 412; possible number days' attendance, 1,270; actual number days' attendance, 1,186; per cent of attendance, 93.4.

Cooking—Attendance (for month ending January 11, 1901): Number enrolled grammar, 427; intermediate and parochial, 38; possible number days' attendance, grammar, 577; intermediate and parochial, 62; actual number days' attendance, grammar, 537; intermediate and parochial, 47; percentage of attendance, grammar, 93; intermediate and parochial, 75.8.

Sewing—Attendance (for month ending January 11, 1901): Number enrolled grammar, 429; intermediate and parochial, 19; possible number days' attendance, grammar, 690; intermediate and parochial, 13; actual number days' attendance, grammar, 659; intermediate and parochial, 37; percentage of attendance, grammar, 92; intermediate and parochial, 82.

The evening elementary schools have had 21 sessions. The attendance in the elementary schools has had the usual fluctuations. In the men's room it has reached a solid foundation of 20 to 25; in the women's the regular attendance is from 12 to 15. These statistics would seem to a stranger to indicate that the opportunities offered so freely by the city are not appreciated or else there is little demand.

During the vacation ending Jan. 2, 1901, all the floors in all the buildings were washed with water strongly charged with sulpho-naphthol. Nine sat... were used and the cracks of the old floors were thus disinfected. The rooms are pleasanter to the eyes, sweeter to the nose, and they have received the hearty approval of the teachers. In the April vacation they should receive similar treatment, even if it is necessary to make a special outlay for the extra labor.

The school department has the loan of one share in the Redwood Library, for which it pays the annual tax. This share is held by the Rogers High School and is used for obtaining books of reference.

In the past the janitors have come to this office on Tuesdays with requisitions for any supplies needed by the teachers in each building. The janitors were away from their buildings from one to two hours and they were obliged to carry by basket or wheelbarrow heavy weights of paper and other supplies. Furthermore, the clerk was obliged to give practically a half-day each week to filling the orders, numbering from 50 to 100. In addition, if any teacher overlooked or underestimated his needs, there was a delay until the next week or an extra trip must be made to the office. For these reasons it has seemed best to stock each building with a supply for a term. This stock includes all the various items that a modern school equipment demands. It is in charge of the principal, to whom the teachers give a written requisition for whatever is necessary. Possibly, at first, the consumption of paper may be slightly increased; but this can easily be remedied, and it will be more than offset by the fact that the janitors will be within call if, in their buildings, any disturbance arises due to accident, fire, etc.

Last year a most commendable effort was made to provide the schools with modern maps. With the exception of the new rooms and a few minor needs the equipment is excellent. The supply of globes, however, is totally inadequate. There are 21 globes in the 31 rooms which should make constant use of them. Ten of these are in good condition, but three of the 10 are too small for class use. There is no globe in the Townsend; only one, 10 years old and cracked, in the Calvert; only one of any kind in the Carey; only one good one in the Coddington or Cranston Avenue school. Therefore it is fitting that at least 10 (10 or 12-inch) globes should be bought at once. For grade IV better results can be obtained by the use of individual six-inch globes. The globe is made for this particular use and can be bought at $30 per gross.

The Nichols Arithmetic is in use in grades II-V. It is an excellent textbook, but from the first it has given the teachers a great deal of trouble for at least three reasons. The book is printed in parts, each part being designed for a single grade. It is compiled on the "spiral" plan; that is, many different principles are introduced much earlier than is usual in the standard arithmetics of the last decade, and then they constantly re-appear grade after grade but with increasingly difficult conditions. The plan is approved by many of the ablest educators, but your teachers find that the number of new principles combined with somewhat difficult combinations and conditions leaves too little time for drill on the fundamentals. In the third place, the book is better adapted for the grade next higher than the book number. This was reported to be the opinion of your former superintendent at the close of the school year last June. Furthermore, this seems to be more in harmony with other cities. Letters have been received by your superintendent from all the teachers of grades II, III, IV and V asking, almost unanimously, that the book be assigned to the next grade. Therefore, with the consent of the committee on text-books, it seems best after the examinations of January to send the books up one grade and then to make some other provision for grade II.

It is a great pleasure to record the return to her official chair in this office of Miss Bosworth, your efficient clerk, and to announce the re-election of Mr. Topham, equally efficient, as your truant officer.

The report of the truant officer was read, as follows:

To the Honorable Public School Committee of the City of Newport:

I have the honor to submit the following as my report from December 10, 1900, to January 13, 1901, inclusive: Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 191; number found to be truants, 7; number out for illness and other causes, 184; number found not attending school, 6; number sent to public schools, 5; number sent to Catholic schools, 1.

During the past few months complaints were made by teachers that various articles had been stolen from the school and dressing rooms. Since investigating, some of the things have been returned. One boy, whom I found had stolen quite a number of articles, was arrested and arraigned for larceny, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the Sockanosset school during his minority.

Mr. Clarke, chairman of the finance committee, presented the following report:

The receipts of the public school department for the year 1900 were as follows:

City Appropriation,	$81,000.00
Income from Rogers Fund,	4,080.00
Income from King and Medal Funds,	439.23
Income from State for Teachers,	5,391.92
Income from State for High School,	750.00
Income from State for Evening Schools,	400.00
Income from State for Apparatus,	200.00
Income from Poll Taxes, etc.,	700.00
Tuition of Non-residents,	2,272.08
Excess of Expenditures over Receipts,	830.79
Total,	$95,966.02

The expenditures for 1900 were as follows:

Rogers High School,	$12,971.25
Townsend School (manual training),	3,660.00
Grammar Schools,	16,051.98
Intermediate Schools,	9,663.79
Primary Schools,	15,190.61
Parish School,	570.00
Kindergartens,	3,231.21
Drawing,	1,450.00
Music,	1,058.47
Evening Drawing School,	216.00
Evening Elementary Schools,	656.32
Supervision,	3,000.00
Clerical Assistance,	774.00
Janitors,	8,503.47
Repairs and Improvements,	8,114.20
Fuel,	3,837.77
Cleaning and Whitewashing,	570.20
Furniture,	83.37
Gas,	171.95
Rent of Telephones,	319.81
Books of Reference,	321.55
Stationery,	11.75
Free Text-books,	2,017.47
Printing and Advertising,	336.61
Books for High School,	207.30
Chemicals,	12.15
Apparatus,	637.05
Supplies,	2,795.97
Incidentals,	102.00
Total,	$95,966.02

The probable expenditures for the year 1901, estimated after conference with the several standing committees, will be as follows:

Salaries, teachers,	$70,205.00
Supervision, Janitors and Clerks,	10,000.00
	10,600.00
Repairs and Improvements,	5,000.00
Fuel,	4,500.00
Cleaning and Whitewashing, Furniture and Gas,	1,150.00
Rent of Telephones, Books of Reference and Stationery,	1,150.00
Free Text-books,	2,500.00
Printing and Advertising, Books for High School, Chemicals, Apparatus, and Wall Maps,	1,750.00
Supplies,	3,083.00
Incidentals,	900.00
Lavatories for Potter and Lenthal,	1,500.00
New Roofs for Coddington, Cranston Avenue and Rogers Schools,	1,200.00
Total,	$105,813.00
Estimated receipts for 1901:	
From Poll Taxes,	$700.00
From Rogers Fund,	1,080.00
From King and Medal Funds,	439.23
From Tuition Fees,	2,271.85
From State Appropriation,	6,744.92
Total,	$11,165.00
Needed from City Appropriation,	$80,681.00

The committee recommended that a

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

ELIJAH W. BLAISDELL.

Death of One of the Founders of the Republican Party.

ROCKFORD Ill., Jan. 15.—Elijah W. Blaisdell, one of the founders of the Republican party, and who is said to have been the first man to propose the name of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, is dead. Mr. Blaisdell had been a resident of Rockford 47 years and during that time was a newspaper publisher, author, lawyer, real estate dealer and politician.

Mr. Blaisdell was born at Montpelier, Vt., in 1826. In 1853 he came west and settled at Rockford. He purchased the Rockford Forum, changed its name to the Republican and began an agitation against slavery. Editorially he advocated the formation of a party which should stand against the extension of human bondage. He called a mass meeting of the citizens of his Congressional district and proposed a resolution which set forth that a new party should be formed to be known as "The Republican Party," and it was passed without a dissenting voice. Shortly after this Mr. Blaisdell attended the convention at Springfield and listened to the great anti-slavery speech of Abraham Lincoln. The trend of the speech led the editor to urge Lincoln for the Presidential nomination of the Republican party, then forming.

PROOF OF INTRIGUE.

Ketteler's Murder Published in New York Before It Occurred.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Rev. E. D. Gamewell, who made himself famous by superintending the work of fortifying the legations at Pekin, and but for whom the British minister has said all the diplomatic corps would have perished, in addressing the Methodist preachers' meeting exhibited a copy of a New York newspaper of June 17, with a despatch dated June 16, in which it was stated that the German minister, Von Ketteler, had been killed.

"I ask you," said Dr. Gamewell, "to conjecture how that event could have been telegraphed four days before it occurred, unless there had been some intrigue to kill the German minister."

Von Ketteler was killed by the Boxers June 20.

JEWISH GATHERINGS.

Conventions of the Sabbath School Union and Hebrew Congregations.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15.—The biennial convention of the Hebrew Sabbath School Union of America was held here yesterday. The reports of President Phillipson and Secretary Meyer showed 125 auxiliaries enrolled. Rabbi Cohn of Fort Wayne delivered the annual address.

The council of American Hebrew Congregations, a national organization, will meet today, General Lewis Seasongood delivering the opening address and Max B. May presenting the bust of the late Dr. S. M. Wise, which is to be unveiled. The bust will be accepted by Hon. Berhardt Bettman for the Union Hebrew College.

Probably Ashore on Vancouver Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—It is thought by mariners here that British ship Andrada has gone ashore somewhere on the coast of Vancouver island. She left Santa Rosalia November 12 for Oregon and arrived off the Columbia river about two weeks ago. Pilot Gardiner was put on board and then a gale came up and the Andrada was driven to sea. Since then nothing has been heard from her.

Three Buildings Burned.

SHEDIAC, New Brunswick, Jan. 15.—Tait's hall, a potato warehouse and cooperage shop here were burned this morning. The property was owned by R. C. Tait, West Indian produce shipper. The loss is estimated at $7,000; insured.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The January session of the town council and court of probate was held in the town hall Monday afternoon, with all the members present.

A statement of dog damages to poultry belonging to T. W. Duffy, amounting to $31.30, was received, allowed and ordered paid.

N. H. Peckham and George H. Brown presented a petition asking that they be licensed to hold a masquerade ball at Oakland hall, during the month of February. The petition was granted, the license fee being fixed at $1.

The town clerk was directed to communicate with the Rhode Island Historical Society and demand a prompt return of the town's record book now in its possession.

The following bills were ordered paid: Frank Rose, for three months' service as keeper of town asylum, $90; C. Henry Dyer, repairs on highway in district No. 4, $19.35; George E. Sisson, repairs on highway in district No. 2, $18.98; Robert H. Manchester, fees allowed town council this session, $2.50; Henry Anthony, services rendered as moderator for three town meetings, April 4, May 2, November 6, 1900, $15; William F. Brayton, treasurer of Public Library, as per vote of the town, $100.

In court of probate the petition of Emily D. Cory, asking that she be appointed administratrix of the estate of Helen J. Cory was granted and she was appointed administratrix, with bond of $500, William H. Cory becoming surety. Appraisers—Henry C. Anthony, Jacob Marz and Edward R. Anthony.

The first and final account of Lionel H. Peabody, administrator on the estate of William H. Gifford, was allowed and ordered recorded.

The petition of Richard R. Macomber, agent in Rhode Island for Edward A. Smiley, guardian of the persons and estates of Agnes M. Smiley, Marion E. Smiley, Margaret R. Smiley, Helen G. Smiley and Elizabeth M. Smiley, minor children of Elizabeth Smiley, late of Minnewaska, N. Y., and Edward A. Smiley, asking authority to sell at private sale all the right, title and interest of his wards in and to a certain farm described in the petition, was granted, it sold for a sum not less than $2,500. Bond was fixed at $5,000, with Isaac B. Macomber as surety.

An inventory of the estate of Helen J. Cory was allowed and ordered recorded.

Samuel J. Sherman, guardian of the person and estate of Herbert Alton Sherman, minor, presented his first account, which was referred to the second Monday in February, with an order of notice in the Newport Daily News.

A congregation which filled the audience room of the Christian Church was present at the union service Sunday evening. The meeting began with a service of song, followed by prayer by Rev. C. S. Dayhoff of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. H. W. McCrone of the Christian Church read the Scriptures, offered prayers and made remarks, Osborne Hoffman of the Friends' meeting preached the sermon of the evening. A testimony meeting concluded the service.

Mr. Isaac Chase of Providence was here last week, calling on his mother, Mrs. Philip B. Chase, and his grandfather, William Earl Cook.

Mr. Restcom P. Manchester is very busy traveling about town, taking the school census.

The King's Daughters will meet with Mrs. John Fritz Thursday afternoon and evening of this week.

Mrs. Edward P. Macomber has been guest of her sister and daughter in Bristol.

Mrs. Herbert Chase spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. S. W. Hall of Fall River.

Mr. William M. Hughes sent off three very handsome Langshan fowls Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peckham and family of Middletown were guests Sunday of Mrs. Peckham's sister, Mrs. William G. Gifford.

Postmaster Marvel reports the following weather conditions for the week ending Saturday, January 12: Highest temperature, 49 degrees, January 9; lowest, 21 degrees, January 11; average, 32 degrees; total rainfall, 1.56 inches.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Lighthouse steamer Iris was in port last night.

—Mr. Andrew C. Dulles, Jr., of Philadelphia is here for a few days.

—Mrs. W. H. Cozzens is visiting relatives in West Yarmouth, Mass.

—Many of the wedding guests left for New York via Wickford this morning.

—The meeting of the St. Mary's Whist Club this week will be held Wednesday evening.

—Miss Annie G. Kelley and Mr. John H. Kelley are visiting New York, Baltimore and Washington.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Hanson have returned from an extended visit to their native land, Germany.

—Miss Newton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Newton, is seriously ill at her parents' residence on Spring street.

—The convocation sermon at Emmanuel Church Thursday evening will be preached by Rev. W. F. B. Jackson of St. Stephen's Church, Providence.

—L. L. Smith of Providence, George W. Bartholomew and F. L. Cobb of Boston and J. E. Towne and N. Rukeyser of New York are registered at the Perry House.

—At Odd Fellows' hall last night a good-sized party of young folks gathered at the first social of the Merry Six. The H. K. Howard orchestra furnished music and Joseph S. Nuss prompted.

—The annual conclave of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, will be held and the election and installation of officers for the ensuing year will take place at Masonic hall tomorrow evening.

—Only two out-of-town detectives were here yesterday. The local police arrangements for the wedding were excellent. Officer Deaman was in charge of the front door at "Harbourview" and Sergeant Gillen in charge of the grounds.

—Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson and Captains Henry C. Taylor and Theodore F. Jewell, U. S. N., were among the honorary poll-bearers at the funeral of Rear Admiral Thomas A. Phelps, U. S. N. (retired), in Washington yesterday.

—Rev. Father Coyle received from the parishioners of St. Mary's Church, Taunton, of which he is pastor, the sum of $1,815.11 as a Christmas gift. Of this amount $353.11 was given without names. The gift is the largest in the history of the Catholic Church in Taunton.

—At Music hall last night Our Ladies of the Isle Council, Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion, gave its fifth social. The attendance, as at all the social gatherings of this society, was very large. Music was by the Training Station orchestra, and the prompting by P. J. Sullivan.

—The Master Barbers' Association of Rhode Island was organized in Providence yesterday. Delegates were present from all the local organizations in the state, including that of Newport. John Dugan of this city was elected first vice president and William J. D. Young a member of the executive committee.

BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Colonel Powel Succeeded as President by Judge Baker.

The annual meeting of the Newport Business Men's Association was held last evening. Hon. John Hare Powel, who had been president for five years, declined a re-election, much to the regret of the members. The following officers and committees were elected:

President—Darius Baker.

Vice Presidents—George Peirce, William P. Sheffield, Jr., Frederick P. Garrettson.

Secretary—William J. Cozzens.

Treasurer—William H. Hammett.

Executive Committee—John W. Covell, R. Howard Clarke, William D. Sayer, Harry G. Wilks, Andrew K. Quinn.

The president appointed the following additional committees:

Arbitration Committee—G. Norman Weaver, J. W. Horton, Angus McLeod, Clarence A. Hammett.

Nominating Committee—Thomas Burlingham, Robert C. Cottrell, George R. Vaughan, William S. Greene, William C. Cozzens, Jr., Harry Wilson, Ralph N. Wood.

Auditing Committee—Grant P. Taylor, Edwin S. Burdick, John S. Coggeshall.

Lecture Committee—Gardner S. Perry, T. Calvin McClelland, Henry W. Gillett, John Rogers, Joseph P. Cotton, D. P. A. Jacoby.

Public Improvement Committee—Benjamin B. H. Sherman, William P. Sheffield, Jr., William B. Sherman, Jr., H. G. McKaye, Clark Burdick, Augustin C. Titus, T. T. Pitman.

Entertainment Committee—L. K. Carr, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., William A. Coggeshall, George H. Draper, Augustus S. Benson.

CHICAGO COUNTERFEITERS CAPTURED.

Their Leaders Spurious Coin and a Complete Outfit Caught.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Detectives raided a counterfeiters' den at 348 West Lake street at midnight last night, captured J. P. McGarry, the supposed leader of the band, and secured three bags of spurious coin, with a complete outfit for manufacturing it. For six months the federal authorities and the police have been searching for the gang, which has been operating extensively throughout the city. Thousands of dollars in counterfeit half dollars, quarters and dimes have been passed.

Bishop Hartzell to Sail for Africa.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Bishop Hartzell, who has been in America consulting with other bishops since the last Methodist Episcopal General Conference, left last night for his field in Africa. He will sail from New York on the Majestic January 23.

PACIFIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

To Embrace the Western States, Hawaii and the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—A Pacific medical association is about to be organized. The plan is to have San Francisco the centre of a western medical field embracing Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, California, Alaska, British Columbia, the Hawaiian islands, the Philippine archipelago and other islands of the Pacific, the western part of Mexico and of the Central American republics and possibly the empire of Japan. A preliminary meeting of the most prominent physicians interested in this movement will be held in this city Saturday evening.

THE HOMELIEST MAN IN NEWPORT,

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Price 25c. and 50c.

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Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats,
TO LET BY HOUR, DAY OR WEEK
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CLOTHING.

I will sell a few remaining Overcoatings at a low price for cash.
OTTO, 244 Thames Street

January Sale
Tuesday morning, Jan. 1, 1901, we will offer Misfit Suits, Coats, Vest and Trousers.
Linings for Ladies' Tailoring, all our stock of these goods.
Old, quaint, Fancy Vestings, Suitings, Cloakings, Remnants. All at low prices.
LANGLEY & SON,
174 Thames Street.

"Our Display"
This year of
Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas,
Everything you expect to find in a first-class men's furnishing store—outranks our previous efforts.
NEIL McLENNAN,
TAILOR AND MEN'S OUTFITTER,
268 Thames St. U. S. Hotel Building.

Speaking of Dress
Would not a nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?
Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.
J. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St.

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Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.
LEAVE NEWPORT FOR
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Week days only, 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days only, 4 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 50c.
Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.
B. DUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

For Block Island,
Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

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Fast; Remarkably Steady; Spacious Promenades. Passage about 7 days. All First and Second Saloon Rooms located Upper Decks amidships. Perfect Ventilation. Table unsurpassed.
SAXONIA sails Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 30.
IVERNIA sails Feb. 2, March 9.
Saloon, $60, upwards. Second Saloon, $40, upwards. Round trip discounts. Third Class low rates. No cattle carried on these steamers.
ULTONIA, Twin-Screw (10,000 tons) specially fitted for THIRD CLASS passengers only. Ladies' Saloon and Men's Smoke-Room located Upper Deck amidships. Sails Feb. 9, March 16, May 16.
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Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,
Every Wednesday and Saturday,
At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.
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For rates and other information apply to GEO. F. WOODWARD, Agt. N.Y., N.H. & H.R.R. or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.
E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l Manager, Boston, Mass.
H. L. JERNEGAN, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

For Sale at Newport, R. I.,
"SUNSET RIDGE"
The summer residence of the late A. A. Low, On Ridge road, extending with fine lawn and frontage to Narragansett Bay, and overlooking Jamestown, Narragansett Pier and the Ocean. Containing over 11½ acres of land, with fine trees, large dwelling with most of the furniture, stabling for 6 horses, gardener's cottage, grapery, greenhouse, vegetable garden, bath-houses, dock, etc. For particulars apply to
DEBLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
1 West 28th St., N. Y., and 152 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

For Sale,
Dwelling and Stable on Rhode Island Ave.
Dwelling with about 20,000 feet of land on Old Beach Road.
All modern improvements.
For terms apply to
WM. G. WARD, JR.,
160 THAMES STREET.

INSURANCE
Of every description written at reduced rates in strongest companies.
A. S. SHERMAN.
MERCHANTS BANK.

For Sale.
The Attractive Cottage of Mr. James Gordon Bennett,
SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF CATHERINE AND FIR STREETS.
At a Very Reasonable Price.
JOHN WHIPPLE.

YOUR POLICY in force or run out?
Insurance
Is good protection against loss by
FIRE.
CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Agent,
823 THAMES STREET.

Corrigan's Express,
138 THAMES STREET.
Delivery Wagon from Avenue Stores.
Teams on arrival of Boats and Trains.
Furniture Moving, Heavy Trucking.
TELEPHONE 417-3.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.
"THE WICKFORD ROUTE,"
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:10	*7:25
Providence, arrive,	11:50	3:18	5:50	9:50
Boston, arr.,	1:15	4:20	7:00	11:06
New York, arr.,	4:30	6:58	11:00	B
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	*10:02	*1:02
Boston,		10:03	1:03	3:50
Providence,		11:14	2:10	4:15
Newport, arr.,	8:35	1:00	4:00	6:10
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.
B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:19 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:20 A. M.; Washington, 10:23 A. M.
For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.
O. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.
From Foot of Market Square, Newport.
October 1, 1900.
Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail
Will run as follows:
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:50 (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:60, 3:00, 3:33, 6:00 (U. S. Mail), 6:30 P. M.
LEAVE NEWPORT—6:45, 9:20, 10:30 A. M. (U. S. Mail); 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30 (U. S. Mail), 6:30, 6:50 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:05 P. M.
LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30 P. M.
Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5, 1900.
Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.
Leave Newport—***6:30, **7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, *7:45, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.
Leave Fall River—***6:30, **6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 9:45, *10:45 P. M.
*** To Portsmouth and return.
** Not run Sundays.
* To Portsmouth only.
More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.
Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.
R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room.
BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE,
20 Mill Street.
A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent or transient.
GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.
Hay! Hay!! Hay!!!
We have on hand a choice lot of hay which can be bought right. It will pay you to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
The Chas. E. Spooner Co.,
COMMERCIAL WHARF.

DENNIS SHANAHAN.
Hay and Grain.
AGENTS FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS.
COMMERCIAL WHARF.

BICYCLES.

A Bicycle Display
That will surely attract the attention of the public is our showing of the 1901 Orient, a high grade, durable wheel at $50 and $35. Call and see it.
We also store, re-nickel and re-enamel your wheel for the winter months for $10.
A few 1900 Orients at cost prices.
Edison Phonographs, Records and Supplies. Taxidermist. Sporting Goods. Automobiles.
U. G. SCOTT, 362 Thames Street.
Telephone 202-1.

Thirty-One First Honors
And specials, six silver Beresford Club medals, silver challenge cup, one second honor---only cats ever exhibited by the Oasis Cattery
THOROUGHBRED
Persian Cats and Kittens.
27 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE

We are Agents for Morgan & Wright's
Rubber Tires.
J. L. BACHELLER,
Langley's Wharf, Newport R. I.

"Add nothing but water"
—TO—
"HIGGINSON PREPARED MORTAR
And you have a superior wall or ceiling for tinting, painting or papering.
FOR SALE BY
A. & H. G. HAMMETT,
Lumber, Hardware, Brick, Lime, Cement, Drain Pipe, etc., Paints and Varnishes.
Yard and Store, 321 & 347 Thames Street

For the cheapest and most desirable
AWNINGS
—TRY—
Wilmarth, 174 Bellevue Avenue.
Telephone 286-2.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A situation by a first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking. First-class references. Address Box 51, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by colored girl to do waiting and chamberwork. Call at 15 School street.

WANTED—By American girl situation in private family, or take care of old lady. Postoffice Box 105, Newport.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Girl to assist in general housework. Apply at once, 310 Thames street.

WANTED—A young man to work in a meat market; one with experience. Salary $5 per week. Apply to Box 32, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A boy 15 or 16 years of age to make himself generally useful. Address Box M, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Miss Randolph wishes a position as private secretary. Would read by the hour to a lady, teach children, or do typewriting. Address 23 Brinley street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Will the woman who was seen finding a pocketbook near Pelham street, on Spring, kindly return it to Box 56, Daily News office, and avoid further trouble?

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Tenement at 6?3 Thames street, consisting of five rooms; moderate rent. All further information can be had by applying at 31 Connection street.

TO LET—Furnished [illegible] with good board; furnace heat, gas and bath. Terms from $5. Also room for few table boarders at $4 per week. 30 High street.

TO LET—Cottage on Whitehall street; all modern improvements. Apply to J. A. Barker, 310 Thames street.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

Kay Street House,

15 KAY STREET,

Will remain open during the fall to accommodate guests desiring to remain late in the season.

L. M. LINFIELD Proprietor.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. B. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

BATEMAN'S.

Finest ocean view. Adjoins new Polo Field and Golf Links. Private Beach.

Thirty acres situated on Ocean Drive. All attractions of city and country.

Table unexcelled. Butter, cream and poultry our own. References.

HOTELS.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

NEW YORK,

7th Avenue and 56th Street.

New, Fireproof, All Modern Conveniences

EUROPEAN PLAN.

WARREN LELAND, JR.

OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.

EVERETT HOUSE,

17th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

For convenience of situation and delightful exposure, The Everett heads the list. Thoroughly modernized. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence. European plan. Popular prices.

WM. M. BATES. D. L. M. BATES.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

BOSTON.

American and European plans.

Most desirably situated in COPLEY SQUARE, the most fashionable locality in the city.

BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.

HERBERT H. BARNES, Manager.

PROVISIONS.

FRESH

ASPARAGUS.

Green Peppers, New Peas,
Hothouse Tomatoes, Southern Tomatoes.

New Potatoes,

Egg Plants, Romaine.
Mushrooms, Okra,
New Beets, New Carrots.

AT THE

SEA SIDE MARKET.

A nice lot of POTATOES just arrived.
FLOUR, best Haxall, cheaper than any place in the city.
[illegible] lbs. of GRANULATED SUGAR, $1.
LEGS OF MUTTON, only 12c. per lb.
GOOD STEAK, 2 lbs. for 25c.
These are only a few of our bargains. Big reduction on all best cuts of steak.
FRESH TRIPE every day.

LEVI NORBURY.
Cor. Thames & Marlboro Sts
TELEPHONE 155-2.

Rhode Island Turkeys,

Fresh Killed Game.

Table Eggs a Specialty.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,

103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

THE CELEBRATED

Sweet Briar Hams

FOR OUR

Philadelphia and New York Trade.

F. B. Coggeshall,

2 Washington Square.

Telephone 240.

HENDERSON POPULAR.

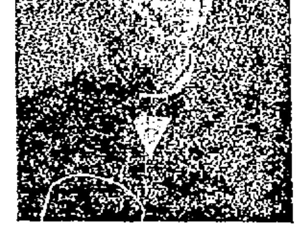
Generally Regarded as Fair and Impartial.

System and Not the Speaker Cause of Dissatisfaction.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—While complaints are sometimes made by members concerning the arbitrary power of the speaker, and men assert that they have lost their individuality in the house, there is very little suggestion that the present speaker is arbitrary or harsh in his rulings or management of the house. Mr. Henderson of Iowa wields the great power that is given him, but in a most fair and impartial manner. There is complaint of the system under which the house is managed, but not of the man who carries out the system. "If we have got to have this sort of a house under ironclad rules," said one prominent man the other day, "I prefer to have Dave Henderson at the head of it, for he certainly does what he thinks is best and right, and that is all that any man can do. More than that, what Dave Henderson decides is right comes as close to being right as anybody I know in the house can be." This compliment to the speaker is like those that are heard quite frequently.

There Are Kickers.

Of course there are a great many men in the house who think they are not treated right. They want appropriations for improvements in their districts; they want to get through claim bills, bills to pension Indian war veterans or scouts or some other deserving class of people who cannot be cared for under the general pension laws; they want public buildings. In fact, any number of measures are asked for which the speaker, in his discretion, must decline to give consideration to by refusing "recognitions" and using his influence in the committee on



SPEAKER HENDERSON.

rules to prevent time being set apart for their consideration. It may be said that the house and not the speaker should pass upon these matters and that the house should be given the chance to say whether it would or would not approve these various matters of legislation. But if every bill reported was given a hearing there would be no time left for the consideration of the legitimate business. In a house with so many members some one must decide how the time shall be occupied, and the speaker is the one selected. There may be cases which show good grounds of complaint, but upon the whole it is found that the decisions as to what legislation shall be considered are uniformly just.

Where He Differs From Reed.

There is one respect in which Speaker Henderson differs from his predecessor, Mr. Reed. He consults more members about the policies to be pursued in the house. The members of the big committees, and the chairmen of the lesser committees, are among his advisers. He talks with them about the legislation which ought to pass, and refers to measures of the character I have enumerated above, which members are pressing, and asks these leaders whether they should be considered. Thus the speaker takes more members into his confidence than did Mr. Reed, who relied wholly on his own judgment. Of course Mr. Henderson, like all men who are in the places of responsibility, must make the final decision, and, no matter whether he has acted on his own inclination or on the advice of others, he must alone share any blame or criticism for his decision.

Has a Walkover.

If there are some dissatisfied members, and of course there must be a number, they do not show themselves, nor is there the slightest movement toward the election of any other man speaker of the house. Mr. Henderson is now closing his first term as speaker, and if there were any aspirants for his place they would have developed before this. As it is, not one man who has qualifications for speaker has any idea of being a candidate. It is well understood that Mr. Henderson will be the unanimous choice of his party when the next house meets to elect a speaker. A man can well afford to rest on such laurels as those, and no doubt Speaker Henderson views the situation with the satisfaction which any man feels in being the choice of his peers for a high office. The selection of Mr. Henderson for speaker would mean the same organization of the house as to leaders on the floor and chairmen of committees, so no great change of management in the next congress is anticipated.

Foraker Is Senior.

It may be because Senator Hanna has been chairman of the Republican national committee in two successful campaigns that there is a disposition to call him the "senior senator from Ohio." The newspapers refer to Senator Foraker as the "junior," and even Senator Frye, the president pro tem. of the senate, who is usually very punctilious in such matters, referred to Senator Hanna as "the senior senator from Ohio." I have noticed that, while Senator Foraker says nothing about this, he always looks up and takes notice when he hears it. The facts are that Senator Foraker was elected to succeed Calvin S. Brice and was sworn in March 4, 1897. Senator Sherman was still a member of the senate. He was appointed secretary of state March 6, when he resigned. Senator Hanna was sworn in the same day as Sherman's successor. Senator Foraker's seniority is not so very much, but it is sufficient.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

COMMUNICATION WITH MARS.

A reporter of the Tribune who was requested to get some expressions of opinion from prominent men on the theories of Nicola Tesla as to communication with the planet Mars had remarkably good fortune. A reporter of another paper told him that a number of men of science were living in a large hotel in Westchester county, and kindly gave him directions for finding the place. The hotel seems to be conducted on a peculiar principle, as the reporter found when he arrived that he was not allowed to go in. This rule, however, is probably for the protection of the many celebrated persons who are living there, whose presence would naturally attract an unpleasant number of visitors, if visitors were admitted. The reporter was fortunate, however, in finding several of the guests enjoying the fine day in the grounds, and they seemed much pleased at the opportunity to talk on the subject of signalling to Mars.

The first one whom the reporter approached said: "I don't know anything about it myself, but there is a man over there who says that he is S. F. B. Morse. He isn't, you know, but he says he is."

This remark seemed to the reporter to be unkind and uncalled for. Surely the man himself ought to know who he was, better than any mere hotel acquaintance. "Yes," he said, when the reporter approached him. "I am Morse. Tesla! Oh, Tesla is slow. I have been in communication with Mars for a long time. I got a message only this morning."

"From one of the inhabitants of Mars?"

"Inhabitants? No. From Mars himself."

"And what did he say?"

"He said, 'Sic 'em, Tige.'"

"And what did he mean by that?"

"I couldn't make out at first, but I think that he must have been talking to Tammany about its raid on vice. He was always a quarrelsome fellow, Mars was."

Just at this point another man who had overheard the conversation drew the reporter aside and said: "What do you bother with him for? He doesn't know what he's talking about. Who did he say he was?"

"He said he was S. F. B. Morse."

"I thought so; he always says that; but he isn't Morse. Morse is dead; did you not know that? Now, if you want to know anything about communicating with anywhere I will tell you. It isn't done by trolley. I am H. H. Vreeland."

"The president of the Metropolitan Street railway?"

"Yes; the president of all the street railways in the world."

"And do you live here, Mr. Vreeland?"

"Yes," said Mr. Vreeland, "but don't tell any of these other people. If they thought I meant to stay here permanently they would try to have me put out, they are so jealous. I am going to have a railway to Mars soon. I have one to the moon already; a car runs every 20 minutes. The reason I haven't any to Mars is that Mars won't hold still. But we shall overcome that. We are going to have telescopic rails, which will pull out and shut up, as Mars goes farther off and comes nearer, and the current will be carried on wet rubber, instead of wire. The only thing in the way of the plan is that we have not yet invented any way to keep the rubber always wet, so that it will conduct the electricity, but we shall overcome that difficulty. The moon doesn't keep still, either, but there we use a different method. You know, the moon comes back to the same place every night, only it is always an hour late. So we keep dispatching cars to that place, and those that don't find the moon there wait till it comes, and then they all come back together. What we are trying to do now is to find some way to keep the moon from being an hour late every night. After we have done that we shall begin sending cars to four different points where it passes, instead of to only one, and then the cars will come back four times a day."

Just as Mr. Vreeland had said this a man came up to the reporter and told him that he must not talk to the guests, as it excited them. This certainly shows how careful the hotel people are of their guests' comfort. The reporter was sorry to have to go, but he did not wish to violate the rules. As he was going a man who said that his name was Benjamin Franklin addressed him, and said that he had recently, in the pursuit of electrical studies, flown a kite which had hit Mars. The kite string had thereupon turned red and had made a red mark on his hand, which showed in proof of his statement.

This report was written by a new reporter, who has been discharged. He seems to have mistaken some other institution for hotel. The report would not be printed but a space was left for it in the paper, and the nature of it was not discovered till a late hour, when nothing else could be found to fill the space.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

That the temperance movement is progressing throughout eastern Maine is shown by the fact that government retail liquor licenses, or special United States tax certificates, are being received at the internal revenue office in Bangor to be cancelled and not re-issued. There are perhaps 350 such licenses held outside Bangor, and half of them have voluntarily been given up. A great many of the returned licenses have come from the upper parts of Penobscot county, where there is known to be a strong sentiment growing up against the sale intoxicants. None have been given up in Bangor.

The opposition against liquor-selling in Calais and in other parts of Washington county is responsible for many of the surrendered licenses. It is not likely that dealers will go on selling after they have given up their licenses, since their detection would be swift and sure.

"HYDRO-LITHIA" CURES ALL HEADACHES 10¢

STATE LEGISLATION.

Most Important That Relating to Revision of the Laws.

[Providence correspondence of the News.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 11.—The General Assembly is transacting the state's business in a very leisurely manner. It has now been in session eight days with hardly eight hours of actual work and has shown no disposition yet to hasten the pace which it set for itself at the outset of the session. In view of this exhibition of masterly inactivity some people are wondering if a 30 days' session would not have been better as a provision of the new amendment to the constitution than the one of 60 days that was inserted and adopted.

The legislation introduced and acted upon last week has, however, been of more importance than that of the first week, or perhaps more accurately has included more measures of importance than were considered the first week. Perhaps the most important matter introduced was the report of the commission appointed to revise the general laws to conform to the provisions of the amendments to the constitution recently adopted. The report is being made to the senate in sections and those presented thus far do not make any very radical changes, simply putting into legal and legislative language the requirements under the new amendments and repealing and changing such sections as were made inoperative by those amendments. The sections of the report thus far made provide for the town elections which under the old laws would be held before next November, make the terms of office of state officials and commissioners appointed by the General Assembly terminate at the same time instead of coming at various times during the year, and require that the senate shall sanction all appointments of officers and commissioners by the governor, thus depriving that official of another of the few prerogatives that have been left to him, but also ensuring a check upon a Democratic governor if any should be elected with a Republican senate. The sections of the report as fast as they are submitted are referred to the judiciary committee, and the one pertaining to town elections has been reported back and passed by the senate.

Some provision will have to be made by this revision commission for the counting of the votes cast at state elections. This duty has been one of those which pertained to the General Assembly, but no method of securing an official count is authorized by the amended constitution, and it is probable that the creation of a special body or commission to do this work will be recommended in the report of the revision commission when that part of its task is considered.

The people of Pawtucket are out with petitions and bills for the amendment of the caucus law so that voters shall be required before caucuses to declare their political affiliations and then shall be allowed to participate only in the caucuses of the party they select, and also requiring that personal property voters shall pay their taxes before they can take part in a caucus. These proposed requirements are not generally considered feasible and the petitions and bills are not likely, so far as present indications point, to travel very far from the committee files where they now rest.

Dr. Garvin has already introduced several of his radical measures, perhaps the most notable being that for the election of a senate composed of 30 members chosen from three districts by proportional representation. By this act Providence would be made a district by itself and would be entitled to 14 senators, all the rest of Providence county with the exception of East Providence and Cranston would be another and would have 11 senators, and the remainder of the state would make up the third district with 11 senators to its credit. The bill will undoubtedly meet the usual fate of the doctor's extreme propositions.

The usual appropriation bill for the support of the state for the year has been presented in the House and referred to the finance committee, and as it asks for something like $100,000 more than last year it is likely to receive some pruning at the hands of that committee before it again reaches the floor of the House.

The mileage question bobbed up again last week, although it was thought it had been disposed of. Its re-appearance was in the form of a resolution asking for an opinion by the supreme court as to whether the members are entitled to daily or weekly mileage or only once for the entire session. After some discussion it was shunted off to the files of the judiciary committee of the House, where it will repose peacefully if the Republican leaders have their will. They have no desire to keep this matter before the people, especially now that the members are drawing five times as much in their daily pay as they have done before, to which in many cases the matter of mileage is a material addition, particularly when the possession by the members of free passes over the railroads is taken into consideration.

The scallop men are complaining that the beds are being devastated by reckless fishermen who take the young shellfish as well as those that are more mature, and that their industry is thus threatened. They ask for legislation to protect the business and are likely to be heard further in the form of a petition and an act.

Mr. Sheffield of Newport has put this state in line with others, since the Omaha kidnapping case called attention to the absence from the statute books of most states of laws punishing that crime, by introducing an act providing a penalty for the offence. There is not likely to be any opposition to the measure.

RAWSON.

AUGUST BELMONT GAINING.

August Belmont, who has been confined to his country home at Hempstead, Long Island, for several weeks, suffering from typhoid fever, is rapidly regaining his health. Mr. Belmont is now able to take short walks, and he also goes driving. It will be several weeks before Mr. Belmont will be well enough to resume business. As soon as he gains sufficient strength he will leave for the Pacific coast, where he will stay until he has completely recovered.

FINANCIAL | FINANCIAL

INDUSTRIAL TRUST CO.,

Capital - - - - - $1,200,000.00
Surplus and Profits - - - 633,243.13

Office, 303 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

This company receives deposits subject to check at sight, and Pays Interest upon daily balances of $300 and over.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

For sums of money that are to remain for a considerable length of time, certificates of Deposit will be issued with interest as agreed upon.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Moneys received on this account, which combines the advantages of Savings Banks, with Additional Security of the Capital Stock of this company. Quarters commence the 15th days of February, May, August and November. Deposits on or before the 15th of those months draw interest from the first. Dividends payable Feb. 16 and Aug. 16.

EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY.

Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Receivers and Assignees who deposit the funds or property of their estates with this company are exempt by law from all personal liability.

TRUST DEPARTMENT.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, etc. This department is under the direct charge of the Hon. J. M. Addeman, vice-president of the company.

A General Banking Business Transacted in a Conservative Manner.

FREDERICK TOMPKINS, Chairman.
THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Manager.

Aquidneck National Bank.

Lewis L. Simmons, Pres. Chas. T. Hopkins, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lewis L. Simmons, Dudley Newton,
Samuel McAdam, Peter King,
William P. Clarke, George E. Vernon,
Chas. T. Hopkins.

Every Facility will be Afforded Depositors Consistent with Conservative Banking.

For SAFETY and SECURITY deposit your funds in a National Bank where TWICE A YEAR the condition of affairs is THOROUGHLY EXAMINED by two different persons, directed so to do by the COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, and FIVE REPORTS EACH YEAR, UNDER OATH, are published in a local paper.

EACH STOCKHOLDER IS LIABLE FOR TWICE THE AMOUNT OF HIS STOCK FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEPOSITORS, and the Bank is prohibited from making excessive loans.

Safe Deposit Boxes and Storage Room for Valuables to rent in our Safe Deposit Vault.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS OPITZ,

Of Dresden and New York,

Instructress in Piano and German.

Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address [illegible] Clarke street.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

A good stock of American

Watches!

SILVER AND GOLD.

Gold Diamond-Encrusted Watches from $35 to $53 only.

E. C. BLAINE, 246 Thames St

SHINGLES.

SPOT CASH on DELIVERY.

YES, I have half a million of the BEST EASTERN CEDAR SHINGLES price per thousand $3.25; if you want a lot of them the price is less.

North Carolina pine and spruce Flooring, Sheathing, White Wood Sheathing and all other kinds of building material at low prices.

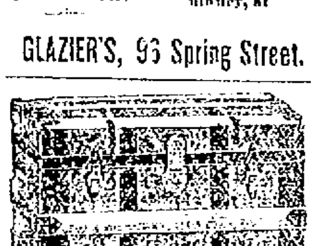
J. D. JOHNSTON, Mill Street.

AN IDEAL

Timekeeper

For very little money, at

GLAZIER'S, 93 Spring Street.



Grafels, Trunk and Harness Store, 96 Broadway.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Metropolitan Stock Exchange,

Kinsley B'ld'g, 290 Thames St.

Stocks, Grain and Cotton

Dealt in for cash or carried on margins.

Reasonable Margins
No Interest Charges.

J. H. Riley, Manager.

COAL AND WOOD

Complete assortment of family

COAL

Such as Lykens Valley, Susquehanna, Wilkesbarre,
Also Walnut, Oak, Maple and Pine **WOOD.**

Pinniger & Manchester

311 Thames St., Perry Mill Wharf.

Don't Waste Money

By throwing it in the fire. That's what you do when you use city, or coal with a large percentage of ashes and clinkers.

Don't buy any other Lehigh Coal but "JEDDO." You can't equal it for steady heat, lasting qualities, and a very small percentage of ashes, and little or any clinkers.

A large lot of fresh mined Jeddo broken egg and furnace just discharged by

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Awnings.

All the new style goods.
Thoroughly made.
In the best manner.

GEO. NASON, 28 MILL STREET.
Telephone 142-4.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, Wall Street—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 41, Amalgamated Copper 90¾, Atchison preferred 86¾, Burlington 144, Baltimore & Ohio 92½, Brooklyn Transit 85¼, Continental Tobacco 44, Federal Steel 50¾, Louisville 87¼, Missouri Pacific 85, New York Central 144, Northern Pacific 82¾, People's Gas 102¾, Rock Island 121, Reading first preferred 73¾, St. Paul 151, Sugar 136½, Southern Pacific 42¼, Tobacco 111, ex. div., and Union Pacific 85¾.

10—There was an active demand for the Erie stocks at the opening, the common rising a point on the taking of 1000 shares and the first preferred 1½ on the taking of [illegible] shares. Missouri Pacific rose a point, and Kanawha & Michigan 2. There were sharp gains in some of the Steel stocks, National Tube jumping 3¼ and American Tin Plate 2. There were some irregularities in the group, Federal Steel being carried a fraction. The railroad list was extremely irregular and in the [illegible] of [illegible] Pennsylvania reached a point.

11—Realizing wiped out a part of the rise in the Steel stocks which were higher at the start, while buying put the [illegible] which were laggards up sharply, particularly Pressed Steel Car, Steel Hoop, Federal Steel and Steel & Wire. The Erie's reacted and New Jersey Central went down 1 and Delaware & Hudson 2½. Pennsylvania on the other hand recovered its loss. In the railroad section the tendency was upward for a time, Burlington rising a point and the Pacifics and Northwesterns being all bought. Local traction stocks were a point or more higher and Tobacco rose strongly on ex-dividend transactions. A drive against Sugar caused a rapid break from 137 to 134¼. The general market wavered for a time but eventually reacted to the extent of 1 to 1½ in St. Paul, Rock Island and other roads. Rallies of [illegible] point in St. Paul and Erie first [illegible] [illegible] first preferred [illegible] [illegible] the Pacific stocks [illegible] became dull.

Noon. Money on call nominally at 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, [illegible] per cent; sterling exchange, easier at $4.87 @ [illegible] for demand and [illegible] for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84 and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83½ @ [illegible]; silver certificates, 64½ @ [illegible]; bar silver, [illegible]; Mexican dollars, 49½; government bonds, steady. The market showed an undertone of strength but the rise was checked with frequent reaction here and there. There was heavy buying of the Eries, which carried the common and first preferred above 30 and 68 respectively. Manhattan was pushed up 2 points and Brooklyn Transit 1½. The rally in St. Paul reached 2 points. The Steel stocks were feverish and irregular. After the [illegible] of the dividend on [illegible] [illegible] stock got up [illegible] Steel & Wire [illegible] and National Tube got back to the highest. Before noon there were reactions of 2 in Tin Plate, [illegible] in Federal Steel and 1½ in Steel and Wire. Kanawha & Michigan worked up [illegible] touching 27¾, or [illegible] above yesterday's close. Bonds were quiet and irregular.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

	Noon.
Atchison	[illegible]
Atchison preferred	86
Canada Southern	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	144½
C., C., C. & St. Louis	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	[illegible]
Delaware, Lack. & Western	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]
Metropolitan Tr. Co.	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	[illegible]
N. J. Central	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]
No. Pacific	[illegible]
No. Pacific Pfd.	[illegible]
Ontario & W.	[illegible]
Oregon Navigation	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]
St. Paul Pfd.	[illegible]
So. Pacific	[illegible]
Texas & Pacific	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]
Union Pacific Pfd.	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo Express	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
American [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
General Electric	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. [illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. [illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]

	C[illegible]
Jan. Wheat	[illegible]
May Wheat	[illegible]
May Corn	[illegible]
May Corn	[illegible]
Am. Car F. Com.	[illegible]
Am. Hoop Com.	[illegible]
Am. Sugar Com.	[illegible]
Am. S. & W. Com.	[illegible]
Am. S. & W. Pfd.	81
Am. T. B. Com.	[illegible]
Am. Smltg. Com.	[illegible]
Am. Tin Plate	[illegible]
Am. [illegible] Com.	[illegible]
Anaconda	[illegible]
Atchison Com.	[illegible]
Atchison Pfd.	[illegible]
Balt. & O. Com.	[illegible]
Balt. & O. Pfd.	[illegible]
Brkln. Rapid Tr.	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	[illegible]
Chi. B. & Q.	[illegible]
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Pfd.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. & Nashville	[illegible]
Manhattan Com.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]
Mo. K. & T. Pfd.	[illegible]
Nat. Steel Com.	[illegible]
Nat. Steel Pfd.	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]
Nor. & Western	[illegible]
North Am.	[illegible]
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	[illegible]
Ont. & Western	[illegible]
Penn. R. R.	[illegible]
Peo. Gas. (Chgo.)	[illegible]
Pressed Steel	[illegible]
Reading Com.	[illegible]
Reading 1st Pfd.	73
Rep. I. & S. Com.	[illegible]
Southern Pac.	[illegible]
St. L. & S. F. Pfd.	[illegible]
South'n Ry. Com.	[illegible]
South'n Ry. Pfd.	[illegible]
St. L. & S. W. Com.	[illegible]
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	[illegible]
Tenn. Coal & Iron	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Union Pac. Com.	[illegible]
Union Pac. Pfd.	[illegible]
U. S. Lea. Com.	[illegible]
U. S. Lea. Pfd.	[illegible]
U. S. Rubber Com.	[illegible]
Wabash Pfd.	[illegible]
W. & L. E. Com.	[illegible]
W. & L. E. 1st. Pfd.	[illegible]
W. & L. E. 2d. Pfd.	[illegible]
West. Union	[illegible]

NOTICE

On and after January 1 my store will be closed at 6 P. M. every day, except Saturday, until May 1.

WM. K. COVELL.

Chain Purses

Seem to cap the very pinnacle of fashion. We have them, all sizes, even so small they can hold at the most two dimes. Also long silver muff and lorgnette chains

HERRMANN'S.

Lackawanna
(Free Burning)
Wilkesbarre
(Intermediate)
Lehigh
(Very Hard)

Hiram Almy, Coal and Wood.

STRAWBERRIES
And Pineapples.
—AT—
Burlingame & Carry's, Thames St.

The Broadway Seed Store.

My new and first-class seeds are ordered and will be in stock in about two weeks.

I have always on hand all kinds of Tin, Enameled and Woodenware. Coal Hods from 25c to 75c. I also have some very fine Nickel-plated Tea, Coffee and Syrup Pots, Lamp Chimneys from 5c. up, Lanterns all kinds, Milk Bottles, Bean Pots, etc.

Also Palms, Ferns and Rubber Plants and Fertilizer to make them grow.

Ice Skates for boys and for girls. Roller Skates and Polo Sticks.

Harry L. DeBlois 50 Broadway.
Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

We have a pure, sweet

APPLE CIDER.

Weber's German Malt Extract.

PELEG BRYER,
45 & 47 Broadway. 9 & 11 Spring St.

WHITE Sewing Machines

Will make a nice Xmas present.
Call and get prices of all styles

Skates, Scissors and Knives Sharpened.
All kinds of repairs—Cash Registers, Typewriters and Sewing Machines

GEO. W. SMITH,
MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER.
8 MARLBORO STREET

If You Want Good Help
DROP A POSTAL TO
Leary's Intelligence Office,
105 Broadway

Newport Illuminating Co.

Electric Lighting.
Electric Power.
Residences and stores furnished for electricity at lowest rates.
Electric Supplies, Fixtures and Shades.
449 & 455 THAMES STREET.

Making Records.

Make your own records. Nothing so amusing. Try it and see what a pleasant evening you will have. We have the very best polished

Blanks at 25c. each, or $2.50 per dozen.

Don't forget to ask for coupons. They entitle you to a chance in that elegant Gallery Piano. We give one with every 25 cent spot cash purchase.

BARNEY'S 164 MUSIC STORE

Important Notice!

The Patent Office at Washington has just granted us a registered trade mark (Dec. 18, 1900) on Aquidneck Coffee, price 25c. a lb., 4 1-2 lbs. for $1. We gave it this name on account of its splendid drinking quality. It is most excellent and very reasonable in price.

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,
16 & 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Fresh Mined.

The coal we are receiving now is all fresh mined and dry. During the strike all coal in stock as completely used up and the coal we are receiving now is direct from the mines and is really better than the most that has been received for years. Try a ton and note the results.

PERRY BROS.

AT A BOSTON HOTEL

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt Arrived Unannounced.

The Boston Herald says: Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt came to Boston for the first of their honeymoon. They came as fast as a record-breaking special train could bring them from Newport, and on arriving at the Back Bay station yesterday afternoon, shortly after 4 o'clock, were driven directly to the Hotel Somerset, where they passed the rest of the day in entire seclusion—so much so, in fact, that nobody knew they were here; that is, no friends who might send flowers or call. Even the guests of the hotel did not know of the presence of the couple, although at the same hotel there was last evening a party attended by many of Boston's society people.

It had been given out that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt would go to New York, and their coming to Boston was a surprise. It is understood that they had planned to go to the theatre during the evening, but they did not leave their suite of rooms at the Somerset after they had once entered.

The train on which Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt came to Boston consisted of one parlor car drawn by engine 895, with George Dustin, one of the veteran engineers of the road, in the cab. The special left Middletown, which is five miles from Newport, at 3:01 o'clock, and arrived at the Back Bay station at 4:12, making the run in an hour and 11 minutes, by far the best on record over this section of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road. An hour and 25 minutes has always been regarded as record time. The train made no stop until it reached the Back Bay station. It came by way of Taunton, Mansfield and over the Providence division to Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, when the stop was made at the Back Bay, lost no time in getting to the hotel. Mr. Vanderbilt wore a Newmarket top coat and black derby hat. Mrs. Vanderbilt, in a gown of gray cheviot, trimmed with chinchilla fur and silver embroidery, stepped down quickly, and after a few instructions about the baggage the two ascended the stairs of the station together. They were the only persons in that part of the depot, as their coming was practically unknown. They had not even engaged rooms at the hotel. In fact, their first instructions to the carriage man was to drive to one of the down town hotels, but these orders were soon afterward changed, and they drove out to Dartmouth street and then through Copley square and along Commonwealth avenue to the Somerset.

Arriving at the hotel, entirely unexpected, Mr. Vanderbilt gave strict orders that their presence should not be given out, and the manager and clerks of the hotel strictly observed the injunction placed upon them.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were pleasantly situated on the second floor. The suite included a parlor in blue, and three other rooms in rich crimson. The windows presented a broad outlook to the south and west, and at one of these windows during the evening Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were seen looking unconcernedly out upon the Fens and the sleighing parties.

What their plans are it is not to say that they only know. How far these plans may be interrupted by visits from friends, when they awake to the fact of the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, remains to be seen. It is apparent that the latter have not reckoned upon their [illegible] being known.

VANDERBILT LICENSED AS A CHAUFFEUR

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., rode up to police headquarters in Mulberry street, New York, shortly after noon Monday in his new French racing automobile, "The White Ghost." A large crowd gathered and examined the machine while its owner was attending to the business which brought him to the police building.

Mr. Vanderbilt went direct to the office of Sergeant Mangin, who has charge of the automobile license department. He produced a license granting him permission to operate an automobile in Westchester county and made formal application for a license for Greater New York.

Sergeant Mangin took Mr. Vanderbilt upstairs to the office of the board of boiler inspectors. There he was informed that automobile licenses are issued only after the applicant has passed a satisfactory examination. Mr. Vanderbilt expressed a desire to submit to such an examination immediately or at the convenience of the inspectors. He was then put through an exhaustive examination relative to his qualifications to act as an engineer of an automobile. His answers were satisfactory to the inspectors, with one exception. He was asked:

"What tension would there be on a boiler three feet in diameter and six feet high on a stationary engine and what would be the difference in tension between such a boiler and one 10 feet high and of the same diameter?"

Mr. Vanderbilt was puzzled. He thought hard for a few minutes, then his face took on a worried look, and finally he said:

"Give it up. I can't answer."

The inspectors smiled and then told Mr. Vanderbilt that as he had answered correctly all the other questions and had shown himself qualified as an engineer a license would be issued to him. Shortly after this a license was given to Mr. Vanderbilt authorizing him to act as "chauffeur," engineer or driver of an automobile within the precincts of Greater New York.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SCHOOL FINANCES.

CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE.

sub-committee be authorized to present this statement to the finance committee of the City Council and ask for an appropriation of $89,651. The recommendation was adopted and the finance committee was appointed to appear before the City Council committee.

Mr. Porter, chairman of the committee on text-books, reported recommending the purchase of three sets (10 volumes each) of Spafford's Library of Historic Characters and Famous Events, one set each for the Rogers High, Coddington and Calvert schools. The recommendation was adopted. The committee also reported that it had considered partially the question of naming certain schoolhouses and would report later.

Mr. Sheffield, for the committee on Industrial school, reported that the committee was unanimous in recommending the adoption of the Withers & Andrews plan for the addition to the Townsend Industrial School. Dr. Bradley, also of the committee, said that the plan recommended by the committee, as regards artistic effects, was decidedly superior to the others presented, and that there was little difference in regard to the cost. He also suggested, in behalf of Mrs. Sorchan, that an advanced course in domestic chemistry be provided for in the new building. The plan recommended by the committee was adopted by the board, and on motion of Mr. Sheffield the action of the board, together with the plans, was ordered communicated to the City Council. Included in the vote was a statement that, as changes in the course of study in the Industrial school were made, they would be submitted to the City Council.

Mr. Burdick, from the special committee, presented the following minute, which was adopted:

Peter Francis Curley, physician, died at Newport on the thirteenth day of December, 1900, beloved by all who had been in any way associated with him during his active and useful life.

At the time of his death Dr. Curley was a member of the public school committee of the city of Newport, having served in that capacity for a period of six years.

This board now desires to enter upon its record our appreciation of the services rendered to the public schools by Dr. Curley and our recognition of the loss occasioned by his death.

Dr. Curley was an able physician, a public-spirited citizen and a man of sterling worth. Though almost constantly engaged in the duties of his profession, he yet found time to attend to his duties as a member of this board and he always kept in touch with what was being done for the welfare of our schools. He brought to the deliberations of this board the same keen judgment and kindly disposition characteristic of all his work in this community.

This board therefore resolves that the above minute be spread upon our record, and that a copy hereof be sent to the family of our late associate and friend, Peter Francis Curley.

Dr. Bradley asked that some recognition be taken of the loan of a piano to

DR. C. F. BARKER.
Chairman of the Public School Committee.

the school department by Miss M. E. Finch, and a vote of thanks was extended to her.

Mr. Perry read a letter from James W. Harrington, asking that his granddaughter, Jane Moore, be admitted to the schools without the tuition fee charged for scholars from out of the city. It was explained that the child's father, who lived in Massachusetts, was unable to care for the child on account of illness and that the grandfather had taken her to live with him in this city, but did not propose to adopt her. The matter was discussed at length and finally it was voted to allow the child to enter the schools without the payment of the usual fee, the truant officer being directed to keep track of the child and learn if possible whether it is intended that she become a permanent resident in Newport.

Mr. Bacheller, from the committee on buildings, reported recommending that the sum of $100 be appropriated for a thorough cleaning of the floors and stairways of the several school buildings during the April vacation. The duty of the janitors in this matter was informally discussed at length, the general opinion being that they should do this without extra pay. No formal action was taken.

The recommendation of the superintendent regarding the purchase of globes for the schools was referred to the committee on text-books with full power.

The recommendation of the superintendent regarding the first steps towards a new school building on Edward and Farewell streets was brought up and informally discussed, but no definite action was taken.

The chairman announced the appointment of the standing and sub-committees and the committees on grades, the members of each being the same as last year, with the exception that Mr. Cottrell takes the place of the late Dr. Curley. The several committees are as follows:

Standing Committees.

Finance—Messrs. Clarke, Perry, Peckham.

Teachers—Messrs. Perry, Clarke, Sheffield.

Text Books—Messrs. Porter, Stevens, Burdick.

Buildings—Messrs. Bacheller, Cottrell, Stevens.

Industrial School—Messrs. Sheffield, Bradley, Mrs. Sorchan.

Sub-Committees.

Rogers High School—Messrs. Bradley, Clarke, Sheffield.

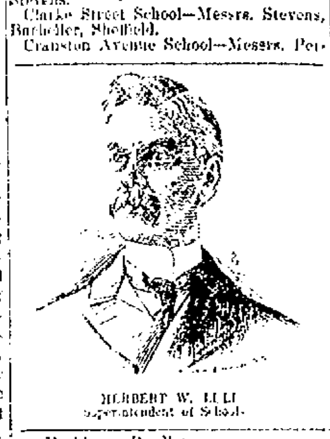
Coddington School—Messrs. Perry, Bradley, Cottrell.

Lenthal School—Messrs. Porter, Burdick, Mrs. Sorchan.

Carey School—Messrs. Porter, Clarke, Stevens.

Clarke Street School—Messrs. Stevens, Bacheller, Sheffield.

Cranston Avenue School—Messrs. Perry, Peckham, Bradley.



HERBERT W. LULL
Superintendent of Schools

Calvert School—Messrs. Clarke, Perry, Cottrell.

Coggeshall School—Messrs. Peckham, Perry, Burdick.

Potter School—Messrs. Stevens, Bacheller, Mrs. Sorchan.

Willow Street School—Messrs. Stevens, Perry.

Edward and Farewell Street Schools—Messrs. Porter, Peckham.

Parish School—Mr. Sheffield, Mrs. Sorchan.

Evening Schools—Messrs. Peckham, Cottrell, Bradley.

Committees Upon Grades.

First Grammar—Messrs. Clarke, Porter, Bradley.

Second Grammar—Messrs. Stevens, Bacheller, Cottrell.

Third Grammar—Mr. Peckham, Mrs. Sorchan.

Fourth Grammar—Messrs. Clarke, Sheffield.

First Intermediate—Messrs. Stevens, Burdick.

Second Intermediate—Mr. Porter, Mrs. Sorchan.

First Primary—Messrs. Clarke, Bradley.

Second Primary—Messrs. Bacheller, Cottrell.

Third Primary—Messrs. Sheffield, Porter.

Kindergartens—Messrs. Perry, Peckham, Mrs. Sorchan.

STAGE PRESENCE OF MIND.

Presence of mind will often save a scene from dire failure upon the stage. This was the case last Monday at the Hyperion theatre, New Haven, where William A. Brady's rural drama was being produced. Those who have seen the play will remember that at the close of the first act much of the business between the heroine and David consists in the handling of a pail of water which Miss LaPierre draws from the realistic well upon the stage. Upon the occasion referred to Miss LaPierre went to the well to fill the pail which she carries as usual. This stage "prop," however, had become considerably weakened by using, and as she lifted it she noticed that it was dropping to pieces. Hastily stepping forward, she hid the wrecked pail with her body and then kicked it carefully out of sight behind the well. After this she put in a few moments of impromptu business, but it did not take her long to decide what to do. A pail or bucket she must have to carry out the play, and so she determined to have it. Leaning over the well, she pulled up the bucket which hangs therein, and after some trouble succeeded in lifting it bodily from the sweep with which it is raised or lowered. With this she went through the remainder of the scene until David takes it from her hand and carries it into the house as he leads her to the shelter of his home. No one in the audience noticed that there was anything unusual about the scene and all went smoothly, but if Miss La Pierre had not been quick-witted and capable of taking in the situation and making the best of it the scene would have been ruined and the climax have been rendered ridiculous instead of touchingly effective. "Way Down East" will be seen at the Opera House in this city Friday evening.

BAILEY TRYING NEW COAL.

Torpedo boat Bailey left Morris Heights Saturday morning, and running slowly down the Harlem river passed through Hell Gate out into Long Island sound about noon, for a preliminary trial run. The principal object of the run was to test the quality of some West Virginian coal, and it is said that the builders of the Bailey have had a coal expert in these Southern coal fields, with the idea of obtaining the best grade possible. The coal is all hand-picked. The cause given for the failure on the official trial here was the poor quality of coal used. It is believed that this new coal will give perfect satisfaction. The Bailey is expected to leave New York today or tomorrow for Newport, where an official trial will be held.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

At the regular meeting of Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., held last evening, District Deputy Grand Master George W. Wright installed the following elected and appointed officers for the ensuing year:

Noble Grand—Gustavus Stimpson.
Vice Grand—Robert C. Ebbs.
Financial Secretary—C. Philip Frank, P. G.
Recording Secretary—B. Hammett Stevens, P. G.
Treasurer—John M. Taylor, P. G.
Warden—George R. Frye.
Conductor—Louis B. Tilley.
R. S. to N. G.—Peleg Frye.
L. S. to N. G.—A. C. Sanford.
Chaplain—John T. Delano, P. G.
R. S. S.—Thomas S. Stanhope.
L. S. S.—Henry R. Taber.
R. S. to V. G.—W. G. Mason.
L. S. to V. G.—Passed.
Inside Guardian—J. C. Brown, Jr.
Outside Guardian—James T. Barker.

The following officers of Newport Sanctuary, No. 29, Shepherds of America, were installed last evening:

Pastor—James Graham.
Sub-Pastor—Robert Campbell.
Treasurer—Joseph Graham.
Financial Scribe—Samuel A. Hilton.
Recording Scribe—Thomas Jones.
First Attendant—Michael O'Brien.

SIMMONS BOUND OVER.

Adjudged Probably Guilty of Breaking and Entering.

In the district court this morning the only criminal business heard was the complaint against George P. Simmons of Little Compton for breaking and entering the home of David L. Briggs in Little Compton December 25. There were two charges against Simmons, the old one of assault on Charles Bone, on which he waived examination, and the burglary charge, on which there was a hearing, W. P. Sheffield, Jr., appearing for the town and Clark Burdick for the defendant. Simmons appeared to be simply a young farmer; there is considerable of the boy in his make-up and he seemed to enjoy the answers of Mr. Briggs just as well when they turned a point against his own counsel as when they were in his favor.

David L. Briggs, whose place was entered, said he left the house locked at 5:30 December 25 and returned about 8:20. When he put up his horse the ladder used in the barn was missing. He found it behind a bin. There were marks of mud on the ladder and marks on the ground near the house where the ladder had been placed. The ladder fitted these marks and reached a window in the second story, where he lived. This was easily opened. There were a number of burned matches on the floor but the only thing missing was a single-barrel breech-loading shotgun, which was inside the back door on the first floor. He identified the gun in court as the one he had lost.

Mrs. Briggs testified to much the same facts. She did not have the inclination shown by her husband, to answer a question in a way to cause a smile against the questioner, but for that reason she made a better witness for the prosecution. She locked the door when she went out; the door was locked when the party returned and the gun was gone. She recognized the gun and told how.

Town Sergeant Peckham of Little Compton told of going to the New Bedford police station and getting Simmons and the gun. Simmons said he received the gun from George Briggs. Brought both to Newport and delivered the gun to Clerk of the Court Gilman.

Francis O. Tripp of Little Compton accompanied the town sergeant on the New Bedford—Newport trip. He also recognized the gun, and said that Simmons said George Briggs gave him the gun. George is not a son of David L. Briggs.

Clerk A. L. Gilman testified that the gun in court was the same one as that Town Sergeant Peckham delivered to him December 29. There was no defense.

Judge Baker bound over the defendant for the action of the grand jury next week. Bail in the assault case was fixed at $500, but as no bail can be accepted by the court in the burglary case Simmons will have to remain in jail.

FOR AN ADDITION TO THE POST-OFFICE.

The following bill, House resolution No. 13,407, has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Bull, and referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds:

A bill for the erection of an addition to the postoffice and custom house in the city of Newport, Rhode Island.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be erected, on lands belonging to the United States, a one-story and basement addition to the postoffice and custom house in the city of Newport, Rhode Island, including necessary changes and alterations in the present building, at a cost not to exceed $20,000.

A NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION IN JEFFERSON'S DAY.

(Washington Star.)

If President McKinley had to practice the real, simon-pure "Jeffersonian" simplicity in the conduct of his social functions at the White House it is quite probable that he would resign, as not even a Rockefeller pocket book could endure the strain, while the Presidential salary for a year would melt in a single night. The ideal reception a century ago rounded up with a "feed." "Feed" included liquid refreshments, and these insured some remarkable scenes at times, incidents of which annotate, if they do not enrich, the history of those early days.

Of the cumbersome and ceremonious Presidential receptions of a century ago only the incidents come down to us in many instances and detail is left to the imagination, but in one of those remarkable letters which the men and women of the early years of the century knew so well how to write a Senator from New York has left a clear picture of a New Year reception given by Thomas Jefferson. This letter is dated January 31, 1807, and its writer, Samuel Latham Mitchell, was a physician-statesman, a man of eminent learning, and termed by many the "Nestor of American science." After several terms in the House he was elected to the United States Senate. In a letter to Mrs. Smith, wife of his colleague in the Senate, he sketched the following word picture of a New Year day at the executive mansion:

"The greatest exhibition in Washington is the levee of Mr. Jefferson on New Year day. A large number of the fashionable and respectable persons here make it a point to visit the President January 1, and that gentleman is always civil enough to be at home and receive them. It is the only great levee day that there is at our court, and on this occasion the company assembles voluntarily and without invitation.

"Of the personages present I observed the king and queen of the Mendanese tribe of Indians, living about 1,600 miles up the Missouri river. His Majesty was dressed in a sort of regimental coat given him by the government since his arrival, and Her Majesty, wrapped in a blanket, sat on one of the sofas in the great audience chamber and received the visits of the ladies and people of quality. When I had the honor of being introduced to her she did not rise, nor did she quit her seat during any part of the ceremony.

"Another person of distinction was the French minister. This great military character is distinguished by the uncommon size and extent of his whiskers, which cover the greater part of his cheeks, and by the profusion of lace that covers his full-dress coat. His lady was not with him. On account of a rupture which happened a little before the commencement of the session of Congress between General T. and the consort of the French minister she had withdrawn from his house and society, and passes her time at present in a humble and solitary way in the neighboring village of Georgetown. In consequence of this misunderstanding the minister had, it is said, attempted to ship off his lady to France. She refused to submit to this, made an outcry, alarmed the neighborhood, and brought a mob to her house, and finally made her escape from her gallant spouse and has ever since been deprived of the pleasure of his company. Under these circumstances this distinguished lady did not make her appearance. The British minister and his lady were both there. They have lately succeeded Mr. and Mrs. Merry in their diplomatic capacity. Being newly arrived, they attracted a good deal of notice, particularly the lady, who is a pretty Philadelphian.

"The greater part of the Senators were there, and the few whose wives were in town brought them thither to partake of this great exhibition. So it was with the principal heads of the executive departments of the government and their helpmeets. They came forth on this grand occasion to pay the homage of their respects to the chief magistrate of the nation. The members of the House of Representatives, the respectable resident inhabitants, the officers of the army and navy, the strangers of consideration who happened to be in the city and the Osage Indians, men and women, little and big, crowded to the President's house to partake in the festivity of the morning. The day was very favorable and the assemblage brilliant, as you may suppose.

"Great mirth and good humor prevailed, and you may easily conceive wherefore when it is computed that besides the smiles of cordiality and welcome which the company received from their generous entertainer they consumed for him a quarter cask of wine, a barrel of punch and a hundredweight of cake, besides other knick-knacks to a considerable amount. While the refreshment were helping themselves a band of musicians were passing around and the music entertained them with martial and enlivening airs. Before the hour of dining the assemblage of people dispersed, well pleased with their manner of spending the morning and in high hope that Mr. Jefferson might long continue in the Presidential chair."

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage deed made by Isaac Rice and Hannah Rice, his wife, Isaac Rice, Jr., Claudine H. Rice, Lucie M. Rice, Frederic L. Rice, Frank H. C. Rice, Oannin H. Rice, Robert M. Ayler and Rosa G. Ayler (with Victoria Rice and Cornelia A. Rice in release of Dower) to Ellen T. Baker, dated May 25, 1891, and recorded in Volume 25, pages 185 to 187, of the Mortgages Land Evidence of the city of Newport, in the state of Rhode Island, breach of the condition of said Mortgage having been made and still existing:

said Mortgagee will sell at public auction on **Wednesday, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1901**, at 12 o'clock, noon, on William street, in front of the land hereinafter designated for sale, all the property granted by said Mortgage, to wit: that certain lot of land in said Newport (with buildings and improvements thereon), with the appurtenances thereof. Bounded, Southerly on William street, Easterly on Thomas street, Northerly on land of the devisees of Augustus F. Sherman, and Westerly on land of George E. Rice. Said Mortgage is hereby made part hereof; and said Mortgagee hereby gives notice that she intends to bid for said property at said sale thereon.

ELLEN T. BAKER.

HERBERT L. DYER, Agent.
Newport, January 7, 1901.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer.

Aquidneck Hall, Thursday, Jan. 17,
AT 10 O'CLOCK.
(Parties leaving the city.)

OneSleigh, Robe, Harness and Whip

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer.

Aquidneck Hall, Thursday, Jan. 17,
AT 10 O'CLOCK

Large Stock of Groceries in Canned Goods, Soaps, etc.
ALSO LOT OF FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Decorated China

Chop Dishes,
Bread and Butter Plates,
Ice Cream Sets, Berry Sets.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN.

We have just received

1,000 tons

of first quality coals. We are prepared to supply demands of any size.

Scranton,
Wilkesbarre,
Lorberry,
Lykens Valley.

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN.
WILLIAM H. BOONE, Agent.
Telephone 207-3.

Excelsior Enameling and Plating Co.

Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating
Galvanizing.
Non-Corrosive Nickel for Bicycles our Specialty.
Patent applied for.
CHAMPLIN'S WHARF, NEAR 164 THAMES ST.
Telephone 344-4. P. O. Box 134.

For Your Cold.

Try our plain Molasses Candy, made from pure open kettle New Orleans molasses. Our buttercup and chocolates are made fresh daily.

Ice Cream and Ices, all flavors, constantly on hand, at the old standard price.

CHAS. F. FRASCH,
Established 1825 172 Thames Street.

NEW BOOKS.

Life of Phillips Brooks
By Alex. V. G. Allen

L'Aiglon in French.

"Rubens," The January Number of Masters in Art.

America, Illus. by Photogravures,
EDITED BY JOEL COOK.

SIMON HART, 202 Thames Street.
Successor to C. E. Hammett, Jr.
Telephone 121-3.

TYPES OF THE AMERICAN GIRL.

A Set of Six Pastels, drawn in Colors, by H. C. Christy.
SUBJECTS:
THE GOLF GIRL.
THE SOCIETY GIRL.
AT THE DANCE.
THE MORNING RIDE.
THE AFTERNOON TEA.
AT THE OPERA

Single Pictures, $ .75
Complete Set, 4.00

CARR'S BOOK SHOP,
Daily News Building.
Telephone 569-3.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A Common Sense Present.

A pair of comfortable, well fitting, stylish shoes cannot but be deemed a sensible gift.
When you come to encounter the dampness of the streets incident to inclement winter weather you yourself appreciate shoes and shoe soles impervious to moisture—why shouldn't your friend or relative?

Armory Shoe Store,
377 Thames Street, Joseph Martin, Prop.

SEABURY'S Annual Clearance Sale
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES
Commences Friday, February 1.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,
214 THAMES STREET.

Newport Transfer Express Co.

Solicit Consignments of Freight.
Piano Moving a Specialty.
The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.
Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave
BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames St.
and New York freight depot.
Telephone 271-2.

LAPPIN'S.

Cloak and Suit Sale.

Every garment in our department will be marked down to cost, not because our styles are old, but to make room for new goods. We never have old stock, we have no use for it, therefore would prefer to lose. All high-grade goods. Our Furs and Children's Coats will suffer alike. On all Storm Skirts we will give a liberal discount.

Our Corset department has been a great success and we intend to make it such. All odds and ends have been condensed and sold for less than cost to make room for new goods.

—AT—

LAPPIN'S, 145 Thames Street.

Agent for Staten Island Dye House